

THE LITERARY GAZETTE

AND

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Arts, Sciences, &c.

No. 1588.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1847.

PRICE 4d.
Stamped Edition, 5d.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION : OXFORD.

THE business of the seventeenth meeting commenced here on Wednesday most promisingly in regard to popularity and funds,—700 tickets having been issued the first day. The communications too, received and promised, number already (Wednesday) nearly 200; and although several are, as we hear, trifling, there are many sterling papers amongst them. Trivialities, however, frequently elicit remarks of great value from master minds; and the presence of the eminent in science was never greater at any former assembly. The subjoined list* of Officers and Committees of Sections

* SECTION A. *Mathematical and Physical Science*.—President: Rev. Prof. Powell, M.A., F.R.S., &c. Vice-Presidents: J. Couch Adams, Esq.; Rev. Prof. Cooke, M.A.; Sir D. Brewster; Very Rev. The Dean of Ely; Rev. J. Challis. Secretaries: Rev. Prof. Strevelli; G. G. Stokes, Esq.; Rev. B. Price, M.A. Committee: His Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen; M. Gautier; Dr. Gorini; Dr. Lanberg; M. Leverrier; M. Struve; R. Birt, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Booth; Prof. Eaton Hodgkinson; Prof. Chevalier; J. A. Dale, Esq.; J. Drew, Esq.; Sir J. W. F. Herschel; W. Hopkins, Esq.; J. S. Evans, Esq.; Dr. Faraday; Prof. J. D. Forbes; Prof. Gray; Dr. Green; Rev. R. Grosswell; Sir Wm. S. Harris; Sir W. Hamilton; Rev. E. Hill; Capt. James; Prof. Jarrett; Manuel J. Johnson, Esq.; Prof. Dr. Lee; Sir J. Lubbock; Rev. H. Moseley; A. B. Orlebar, Esq.; F. Newman, Esq.; Rev. J. Nicol; The Marquis of Northampton; Gen. Sir C. Paisley; Capt. Sir J. Ross; Prof. Phillips; F. Ronalds, Esq.; Earl of Rosse; Dr. Roget; J. Scott Russell, Esq.; Lieut.-Col. Sabine; Dr. Scoresby; Col. Sykes; Prof. Thomson; The Master of Trin. Coll. Cambridge; Prof. Walker; Prof. Wheatstone; Rev. W. Williamson.

SECTION B. *Chemical Science, including its application to Agriculture and the Arts*.—President: Rev. W. V. Harcourt. Vice-Presidents: W. R. Grove, Esq.; M.A., F.R.S.; P. Pusey, Esq., M.P. (for the application of Chemistry to Agriculture and the Arts); Dr. John Playfair. Secretaries: Prof. Hutton; Dr. H. B. C. Brodie, Esq.; G. H. F. R.S.; Prof. Faraday; Prof. J. Wilson; Rev. J. Barlow, Sec. R.I.; Mr. Kingsbury; Mr. Gassiot; Mr. Pearse; Prof. Way; Mr. West; Mr. Mallett.

SECTION C. *Geology and Physical Geography*.—President: The Very Rev. Dr. Buckland. Vice-Presidents: Sir R. I. Murchison (for Geography); C. Lyell, Esq.; Sir H. De la Beche; The Dean of Lincoln; Prof. Sedgwick. Secretaries: Prof. Austed, M.A., F.R.S.; Prof. Oldham, F.G.S.; A. C. Ramsay, Esq., F.G.S.; J. Ruskin, Esq., F.G.S. Committee: Dr. Murchison; Major Shadwell Clarke, K.H., F.R.S.; The Very Rev. Dr. Conybeare; Prof. J. R. G. Cunningham, M.A., F.G.S.; Capt. Darwin, Esq., F.R.S.; Dr. Daniell, F.R.S.; Sir F. M. de Grey Egerton-Bart, M.P., F.R.S.; The Esq. of Enville; F.G.S.; Prof. E. Forbes, F.R.S.; Prof. J. Forbes, F.R.S.; L. and E. G. B. Greenough, Esq., F.R.S.; W. J. Hooker, Esq., M.P.; Sec. G.S.; Robert Hutton, Esq., M.R.I.A.; Rev. Prof. Henslow, M.A.; L. Home, Esq., F.R.S.; L. and E. Capt. L. L. Bowes-Lyon, K.R.E., F.G.S.; Sir C. Lemon, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.; Capt. Lyell, Esq., M.A.; R. Mallett, Esq., Pres. G.S., Dublin; The Marquis of Northampton, F.R.S.; Prof. Nilsson of Stockholm; Prof. R. Owen, F.R.S.; G. W. Ormerod, Esq., F.G.S.; S. P. Pratt, Esq., F.R.S.; J. Phillips, Esq., F.R.S.; Sir John Ross.

SECTION D. *Zoology and Botany*.—President: Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.; P. B. Deane; R. Brown; Prof. Henslow; Sir J. Richardson. Secretaries: Dr. Lister; T. V. Wolaston, Esq.; Dr. Melville. Committee: Prince of Cambridge, Prof. Van der Hoeven; Baron de la Fresnaye; Prof. Nilsson; Prof. Esmark; Lord Bishop of Norwich; Prof. Allman; G. C. B. Bunting; Prof. Bell; W. Black; W. Clear; J. Curtis; Prof. E. Forbes; J. E. Gray; A. Henry; Sir W. Jardine; Rev. L. Jenkins; Prof. Owen; J. Quickett; H. Strickland; A. Strickland; W. Thompson; N. B. Wall; Dr. Wallace; Capt. Weddington; W. Yarrell; J. Hogg; W. Spence; G. Newport; Rev. J. B. Read; Rev. E. Hill.

SECTION E. *Physiology*.—President: Dr. Ogle. Vice-Presidents: Prof. Owen, F.R.S.; J. E. Gray, Esq., F.R.S.; G. Newman, Esq.; F. R. E.; J. Simon, Esq., F.R.S. Secretaries: Dr. T. K. Chambers; W. P. Ormerod, Esq. SECTION F. *Statistics*.—President: Dr. Twiss. Vice-Presidents: Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. Sykes; G. R. Porter, Esq.; H. Hallam, Esq. Secretaries: Rev. W. H. Cox, B.D.; Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall; J. S. Dawson, Esq.; G. P. Neison, Esq.

SECTION G. *Mechanical Science*.—President: Rev. Prof. Walker. Vice-Presidents: J. Scott Russell, Esq.; Prof. Hodgkinson. Secretary: Mr. Glyn. Committee: Mr. Roberts.

will evidence this. The arrangements of Sections, &c. are admirable, and every facility has been afforded for the enjoyment of the curiosities and beauties of Oxford and its neighbourhood.

At one o'clock the General Committee met, and Sir R. I. Murchison (in the chair) directed attention, after the minutes of the former meetings were read and confirmed, to the notice for reuniting the Section G of Mechanical Science to the Section A of Mathematical and Physical Science, and asked if any one present had a motion to make on the subject.

Mr. Scott Russell felt somewhat embarrassed, as being the only one present who had had any thing to do with the original proposition for the reunion. But in deference to the views of Dr. Robinson and Prof. Willis, he considered himself bound to take the opinion of the Committee upon the subject. He confessed himself, however, partly on both sides of the question. He had experienced the disadvantage of these Sections being distinct, each wanting the aid of the other; and he saw the difficulty of reunion, or rather the danger that the uncertainty of the formation of a sub-section would prevent the receipt of many communications and the presence of many members. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Russell appeared to take it for granted that the officers had come to a determination upon the matter, and that the decision would be *sic jubeo, sic volo*. He endeavoured to elicit the wish of the officers.

Col. Sabine confessed that much conversation had passed upon this subject; and although the officers considered it right to discourage changes, they saw no objection to the notice for reunion. They were (as was observed also by the President) ready for either course, and this was their duty. They had, however, at Oxford endeavoured to meet the reasons assigned for the junction. The two section-rooms were in the same building, and the officers of both were distinct, and hence a facility for attending either; or if they should be reunited, Section A would have two rooms, and form a subsection, if considered expedient.

Mr. Russell replied that, as such facility had been afforded, and as the arrangement now made was so good, the Sections being locally the same, and the officers distinct, he saw no necessity for any motion.

Mr. J. Taylor, however, having presided in Section G, and having experienced the inconvenience, and knowing the defective working of the mechanical Section, moved, in the terms of the notice, that the Section of Mechanical Science be reunited to the Section of Mathematical and Physical Science.

Prof. Walker seconded the motion.

Prof. Powell, as no member of Section G came forward, rose to state that he saw no inconvenience to Section A by the reunion. He liked consolidation, disliked splitting into sections; union, he thought, should be the rule, and separation the exception.

Mr. Hodgkinson had a strong desire for reunion, and had felt the want of theoretical knowledge in Section G. He should have voted for the motion, but as the arrangements by the officers were so good, he would vote for Section G remaining as it is.

W. H. Cox, B.D.; Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall; J. S. Dawson, Esq.; G. P. Neison, Esq.

SECTION G. *Mechanical Science*.—President: Rev. Prof. Walker. Vice-Presidents: J. Scott Russell, Esq.; Prof. Hodgkinson. Secretary: Mr. Glyn. Committee: Mr. Roberts.

After some further conversation, the motion was put, and the numbers (the majority present not voting) were pronounced: for the motion, twenty; against, the President counted nineteen; when some little confusion occurred, and he said he could not declare the Noes, offering to take the vote again. This was overruled, and the matter dropped, the general feeling being that the working of the arrangement made by the officers should be tried this year.

Col. Sabine then read the following

Report of the Council to the General Committee.—1. With reference to the subjects on which the Council was requested by the General Committee at Southampton to make applications to her Majesty's Government, the Council has to report that the following official replies have been received:

1st. In respect to the publication of the meteorological observations made by the officers of the Irish Trigonometrical Survey at Mountjoy and the Pigeon-House since the year 1834,—the Master-General and Board of Ordnance have informed the Council that the Lords of the Treasury have approved of a grant for that purpose being included in the estimates for 1848.

2d. In reply to the request of the British Association that a particular survey should be made of the parallel roads of Glen Roy, Major-General Colby, Director of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey, has replied that it would delay the progress of the survey of Scotland to take up isolated positions, but that he hopes that no essential inconvenience will be found to result from deferring the survey of the parallel roads until they come into regular course of progress. The survey will then give all the levels and other information which is known to be required, and thus answer the objects which the British Association has in view.

2. The Council has to announce that the publication of the Star-catalogues of Lalande and Lacaille, for which a grant of 100*l.* was placed by Government at the disposal of the British Association, have been completed, and that copies will lie on the table of the General Committee when this report is presented. The Council having requested the opinion of the Committee for superintending the publication as to the best mode of distribution and sale of these catalogues, received from Sir J. F. W. Herschel, Chairman of the Committee, the following communication, and adopted the recommendations contained therein.

"Cambridge, Feb. 25, 1847.

"After mature consideration of the best mode of publication of the catalogues of Lalande and Lacaille, Mr. Stratford, the Astronomer Royal, and myself, are agreed that it will be the best course for the British Association to publish them in the usual manner, at a price of 1*l.* 1*s.* for the catalogue of Lalande, and 5*s.* for that of Lacaille, and not troubling the Government further on the subject than to report their readiness for publication, the total absorption of the grant, to acknowledge the liberality of the aid given, and to inquire how many copies the Government would desire to have for official distribution beyond those hereafter mentioned for the public observatories, and to request their sanction for the disposal of the remainder at the reduced prices above named. We are decided in recommending that copies should be presented to the British and East Indian public astronomical Observatories, but that no distribution

should take place to private individuals beyond the press copies in sheets as printed off, which have passed into the hands of the Committee in the progress of the work for remark or correction.

"J. F. W. HERSCHEL.

"Public Astronomical Observatories to which Catalogues are proposed to be presented.—Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Dublin, Edinburgh, Cape of Good Hope; Observatories of Cambridge, Oxford, Armagh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Durham; the H.E.I. Company's Observatories at Madras and Bombay."

3. The Council has added to the list of corresponding Members of the British Association the names of the following gentlemen:—Mons. Boussigny d'Evreux of Paris; Dr. Eisenlohr of Carlsruhe; Professor Forchhammer of Copenhagen; Baron de Selys Longchamps of Liège; Professor Matteucci of Pisa; Professor von Middendorff of St. Petersburg; Professor H. Rose of Berlin; Dr. Svanberg of Stockholm.

4. Doubts having been expressed whether Swansea, from whence an invitation for the year 1848 was presented to the General Committee at Southampton, possessed sufficient accommodation to receive conveniently a meeting of the British Association, the Council requested Mr. Phillips, Assistant General Secretary, to visit Swansea for the purpose of examining and reporting on its means of public and private accommodation, and received from him the following communication:

"To the Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

"London, April 6, 1847.

"Gentlemen.—The inquiry which you requested me to make, as to the accommodation which might be found in Swansea for a meeting of the British Association, has been rendered comparatively easy, and capable of an accurate answer, by the excellent arrangement of Mr. Grove and the zealous assistance of his friends at Swansea. The town had been, in fact, surveyed, and the views of the principal inhabitants and neighbouring residents ascertained, before my arrival there in the beginning of April. I was, in consequence, enabled, in a few days, to confirm entirely the expectations of Mr. Grove and his friends, that suitable accommodation for the public purposes of the Association could be found in the Royal Institution, the Assembly Rooms, the Town Hall, Theatre, and certain large school-rooms; and that the situation of these buildings is in general such as to secure considerable compactness and facility of arrangement for the meetings. On this part of the subject, then, I may report that the public accommodation offered in Swansea will be sufficient for a meeting consisting altogether of 1000 persons. The extent of private accommodation which may be found in Swansea, for the individual comfort of non-resident members, depends far more on the feeling with which the inhabitants regard the Association than on the number of houses or extent of population. The gentlemen already referred to have, in the course of their minute and systematic inquiries, ascertained this feeling to be very favourable; and have, in consequence, estimated that above two hundred persons may be referred to private hospitality in Swansea and the vicinity. They further estimated, that in the different principal inns and lodging-houses, and in houses where, for the visit of the Association, beds may be furnished, more than 400 persons may be accommodated. From what I saw, these estimates appeared to be correct; they correspond to what may be called a moderate meeting of the Association, such as that at Southampton. In the course of my survey some reflections occurred to me which it may, perhaps, be proper to express. First.—It may be remarked that a meeting of the Association at Swansea would have been quite impracticable but for the prior establishment and creditable support of the Royal Institution of South Wales, which is there in operation. This remark, which is in harmony with our previous experience, may have a prospective value. Secondly.—Swan-

sea is not so large a place, or so richly environed, as to be able to sustain a meeting of the Association except by the strength of united public feeling. This feeling is at present undoubtedly strong, and in the right direction, and there is reason to believe that it will remain so. Thirdly.—The access to Swansea, though easy enough, is still of the old-fashioned kind—the steam-boat and the mail-coach. Were the South Wales railroad completed, the facility of reaching the town, and the celebrity of the great establishments round it, might attract a much larger assemblage than can be reasonably expected under the present arrangements. But for a *large* Association-Meeting, the accommodations in Swansea are at present inadequate; and it is likely that they will remain so until some years after the opening of the railway. Lastly.—As furnishing some information to assist the Council in forming a decision on this subject, I add a short statement of the number of non-residents who were present at some of the late meetings of the Association,—including in this term all persons whose place of abode was not in the city or town where the meeting was held, and who for the most part may be supposed to have required temporary accommodation.

Non-Res.	Non-Res.
Plymouth (1841)	410
York (1844)	520
Manchester (1842)	550
Cambridge (1845)	630
Cork (1843)	183
Southampton (1846)	530

"I have the honour to be your obedient servant,
"JOHN PHILLIPS,

"Assistant-General Secretary."

The Council feels much satisfaction in submitting Mr. Phillips's statement to the General Committee, and through them to the members of the Association at large; it will be seen that, should it be the pleasure of the General Committee to accept the invitation for Swansea, there is no reason to doubt that the accommodation will be found sufficient.

The Report (Mr. Vernon Harcourt moving, and Professor Powell seconding,) was adopted.

The Treasurer, in submitting the accounts of the past year—that is, the period between the Southampton and Oxford meetings—congratulated the Committee upon the improved state of their finances. Last year's account exhibited a balance in advance by the treasurer of £257.; this year's account, a balance in hand of 169.; and, unlike 1845-6, no sale of stock in 1846-7 had been necessary. The property of the Association is as follows:

Balance in Treasurer's hands.....	£169
4000. Consols at present market value.....	3960
Stock-Reports, Catalogues of Stars, &c. estimated at half their selling price.....	1800

Total..... £5929

The Officers of Sections and the Committee of Recommendations were then voted, the programme approved, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday, 9 A.M. (for the convenience of the Swansea deputation) to determine the place of meeting for 1848.

The first General Meeting of the whole body, at which the President of the past year resigns the chair to his successor, was held at three o'clock, instead of Thursday evening, as hitherto; such change being necessitated by the law, that no lights should ever burn in the Theatre of the University. Sir R. I. Murchison experienced, he said, no small feeling of gratification at seeing around him so many old friends, who had established the Association: one the Rev. V. Harcourt, and a son of Oxford, Dr. Daubeny, to whom a debt was owing which never could be repaid, his gallant invitation of the second meeting, in its then feeble state, to this University. A subject of pleasure to him, connected with Oxford, was also that it was here he had read his first lesson in geology under his esteemed friend Dr. Buckland, whom he saw near him, ready to lead us to the heights of Shotover Hill. Sir Roderick next referred to the Cata-

logues of Stars just published, as evidences of the good the Association has effected, considering these volumes, together with the annual Reports, the best answers to those who criticise the labours of the Association. Before resigning the chair he paid a deserved compliment to his eminent successor, connected too as he was with science; and rejoiced at the recently extended cosmopolitan character the British Association had obtained. This year, as proof, Russia had sent us a Struvé; Prussia, an Ehrenberg; France, a Leverrier; Sweden, a Nilsson; Norway, a Langberg, &c. &c.

Sir Robert Inglis, on taking the chair, said, when he considered the attainments of his predecessor he might well shrink from his position of comparison; and when he looked back to the list of former Presidents, he felt most strongly the undeserved honour that had been so unexpectedly conferred upon him. In his early years he had studied natural philosophy and chemistry; which, however, the occupations of his public life had prevented him pursuing. It has been the practice, he observed, of former Presidents to deliver a discourse on the progress of science during the past year. Sir Roderick Murchison, at Southampton, had taken in this respect a comprehensive grasp; and when he read his address, he felt the more his unfitness to follow him. He would, however, endeavour to discharge this particular duty to the best of his power; first acknowledging his gratitude to the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Prof. Owen, Mr. Robert Brown, and Col. Sabine, to whom he was indebted for the principal points of his discourse. He was anxious not to assume a merit that did not belong to him; it was sufficient for him to class such men amongst his intimate friends. He then read a long, able, and excellent address, compiled in the true spirit of a lover of science and of a British Christian. Our space or time will not permit us to follow Sir Robert throughout his address; we shall therefore only here notice a few of the marks of progress. In astronomy, of course, the most remarkable discovery—a result of pure intellect, without observation, and verified by observation—could not be passed over. Alusius was also made to the fact now confirmed, which we in England first announced, that Lalande did, fifty years ago, observe "Neptune"; but that which he had eyes to see, his judgment failed to confirm. Sir Robert Inglis would not attempt to measure the claims of Leverrier and Adams, but he hoped the rivalry of France and England would ever be confined to similar pursuits, involving victory without woe. He hoped also that for others now training there may remain other similar triumphs. The present excellency of star-maps, and the publication of the Lalande and Lacaille star-catalogues, were the next topics; and with these an expression of regret that as the telescopic operations of Lord Rosse had been retarded by his higher duties as Landlord, Magistrate, and Christian Gentleman, observations with the "Birr telescope" had not been conducted by others;—Dr. Robinson, for instance, might have carried on discovery. The great step in the elucidation of the lunar theory was the next subject; and due weight was awarded to the wisdom of the Astronomer Royal. A few years since, at the instance of Professor Airy and the British Association, Government sanctioned the reduction of the Greenwich lunar observations since 1750. This reduction, the press-work of which is far advanced, had enabled Prof. Hansted, as we understood, to single out the class of disturbances which caused the errors of epoch, and that these disturbances had been traced to Venus, to an unexpected magnitude; that, in fact, the perturbations caused by Venus explained the errors of epoch. This is an important step, realised within the year, in the lunar theory. The St. Helena barometric observations, reduced and collated by Col. Sabine, exhibiting diurnal tides in the air as well as in the sea, called forth a most deserved eulogium of the valued labours of that able and sound meteorologist.

From physiology Sir Robert observed it was difficult to select; but perhaps the most remarkable fact of the past year was, the experimental confirmation by Matteucci of the generation of electric currents in the living body, by the contraction of the muscles, and the existence of electric currents between the deep and superficial parts of muscles. As a kindred subject, was mentioned the exhibition of the vapour of ether. Experiments in France had proved that the sensational functions were first affected, then the mental, and next the excitatory; and that so long as the effect was confined to the first class of functions, recovery was complete. Thanks were given to God for permitting the discovery; and the names of Dr. Jackson the discoverer, and of Dr. Morton, the chief promoter of the application of ether, were most appropriately lauded.

Connected with physiology, too, experimental vivisections were urged to be inferior to the results of comparative anatomy—the ablation and addition of parts—the homologies, so ably elaborated by that Cuvier of England, Professor Owen. Observations with the microscope, of the structure of tissues, &c. called forth honourable mention also of the labours of Professor Owen in regard to dental tissue; likewise of the elucidations of Dr. Carpenter and others,—all much indebted to the British Association. Ehrenberg's microscopic investigations were, of course, not forgotten; but the most brilliant observation recently recorded by Malpighi was, the transit of the blood from the arteries to the veins. This might be said to be, with reverence be it spoken, the final confirmation of Dr. Jenner's circulatory blood theory.

Natural History, and more especially British Fauna, set forth prominently the names of Edward Forbes, Alnutt, Thompson, Goodair, Price, and Peach.

Botany, indebted to the microscope and to chemistry, elicited mention of Mr. Fortune and others; also high eulogy of Mr. Robert Brown and Sir E. Hooker. The Royal Botanic Garden at Kew was now the first in Europe. Its exportation of specimens of tussac grass, and its distribution over the world of all available propagations, and the auxiliary of steam to botany, were incidentally set forth; also the possession at Kew of an unrivalled cactus, weighing a ton. The visitors to the gardens had increased greatly since 1841, and since 1844 nearly in an annual duplicate ratio—9174 in 1841; 15,000 in 1844; 28,000 in 1845; 46,000 in 1846.

Electric Telegraphs were the next and last topic, that we shall notice, treated. In the United States was this wonderful medium of intercommunication first extensively developed, and to a distance of 1300 miles. The commercial employment of this telegraph between Toronto and New York, a distance of 632 miles, was instanced, and regret expressed that on two of our main railway trunks from London to the west and to the north-west there existed telegraphic communication only to the distance respectively of eighteen and twenty miles. As another last topic we must state, that with Sir R. Inglis we would not enter upon what has been done in arts and commerce, nor upon the national importance of the meeting of the British Association, nor upon their social influence. We have often expressed our favourable views upon this latter point; but we must mention, in connexion with the first recited point, commercial art, the promise held forth by the application of electricity to the smelting of copper, or rather the reduction of the metal from the ore.

Lord Northampton moved, and the Chevalier Bunson seconded, a vote of thanks, which was unanimously and heartily carried.

On Thursday the Sections met as usual at or soon after 11 o'clock.

SECTION A.—(Mathematical and Physical Science.)

1. Herschel (Sir J. F. W.), final report of the committee for printing the catalogues of Lalande and De La Caille.

2. The Master of Trin. Coll. Camb., report of a committee, consisting of Dr. Whewell and Capt. Sir J. Ross, to arrange an expedition for completing our knowledge of the tides.

3. Hamilton (Sir W. R.) on some applications of the calculus of quaternions to the theory of the moon.

4. Grooby (Mr.) on the moon's atmosphere.

5. Davidow (M. A.) on the equilibrium of floating bodies. (Communicated by Prof. Braschmann, of Moscow.)

6. Joule (J. P.) on the mechanical equivalent of heat.

7. Lawson (H.), account of solar spots, and the comparative powers of telescopes in viewing them;—8. Description of astronomical declinaria.

Prof. Powell, in opening the proceedings, congratulated the Association and Oxford on the appearance of the Section, contrasted with what it was here fifteen years ago. The attendance, truly, in the fine Randolph Gallery, was very numerous, and that "Walhalla" most fitted to contain the men that assembled there. We may here name a few that were present at this Section: Sir John Herschel, Sir William Hamilton, the Earl of Rosse, Mr. Leverrier, Mr. Adams, M. Struve, Dr. Whewell, Dr. Peacock, the Astronomer Royal, Sir W. Snow Harris, Profs. Challis, Jarrett, Wheatstone, &c.

Mr. Stokes read the first report, which was merely an announcement of the completion of the Catalogues, with the accounts and details of cost. The former work has been produced at an outlay of 1525*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.*, and the latter at a charge of 297*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; together 1823*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, of which her Majesty's Government contributed 1000*l.*, the Association 823*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*

Dr. Whewell submitted report No. 2. Fifteen years ago he had brought before the Association his view of the progress of tides all over the globe; and maps exhibited the wave that carries the tide, so far as then observed. Since that time there have been no additions on a large scale. In 1834 and 1835, Government made observations at home and abroad for a fortnight, day and night; the result of which was, that the co-tidal lines had been drawn for the coasts of Europe and of North America. No efforts, however, had been attempted to extend these lines over the ocean; and our tidal knowledge is extremely imperfect. The endeavour to explain the tides of the Pacific had entirely failed. The islands of the Pacific were doubtless the seats of the difficulty. But if we were left to depend on chance, we should never know whether the tidal wave in the Pacific flowed from east to west. A vessel going for this purpose would effect the object in a year or two. The plan for such an expedition, drawn up by Dr. Whewell and Sir James Ross, detailed the requirements, and the mode of operation; and application to the Admiralty for a vessel was recommended.

Mr. Orlebar stated that there had been a self-registering tide-gauge at work at Bombay since 1845, and three, more recently, at Aden, where within and without the harbour two distinct laws prevail. The observations were about to be published, but they had not been reduced.

Dr. Whewell said it was desirable to obtain local laws at once from observations. This had been done at Singapore, and extraordinary differences from others had been detected.

Prof. Cooke, by order of the East India directors, presented two volumes containing the details of the great Indian survey under Colonel Everest. Thanks were voted.

Prof. Airy stated, in connexion with two measurements of the largest arcs of meridian in the world, the Indian and Russian, that the object of Prof. Struve's visit to England was the comparison of the standards of the two countries; and in case any difficulty should arise, he hoped the British Association would express an opinion in testimony of the value and expediency of immediate comparison.

M. Struve thanked the Astronomer Royal, and confessed his object was to compare the unities of England and Russia, to arrange, if possible, that when the standard of England was established, he should have a copy of it, "a brother of the standard." The Russian measure was exactly seven English feet, and if one changed, the other must.

Prof. Airy, to whose hope Sir J. Herschel added his weight, said that he would do his best to produce a "brother;" and as chairman of the Standard Committee, said that no expense or trouble was spared to make the comparisons with extreme accuracy, and that the restoration of the standard of weight would be effected with the same scrupulousness.

We shall not attempt an analysis of Sir W. Hamilton's new algebraic geometry, as it is already in the hands of most mathematicians. His enunciation of the quaternion theory and its appliances lasted considerably more than an hour, and we never heard a more able or lucid elaboration.

The discussion that ensued had a depreciating tendency; and Sir J. Herschel regretted the tenor of the remarks made. He had hoped that the subject by this time had been more digested by mathematicians. He ascribed to the theory enormous powers, and described it as so refined, physical, abstract, in short so perfect, as to produce in his mind bewilderment. The power and absolute command it afforded appeared to him marvellous; and this impression increased with every application. It was a cornucopia of riches, and he urged all who studied the Cartesian to study also the quaternion theory.

Prof. Airy looked upon algebraic symbols as paper currency, valueless if not convertible into gold. If, he said, the algebraic approached the mystical, it was to his mind false; if the paradoxical, dangerous. The quaternion theory borders upon the latter, and should be taken with extreme caution. He confessed, however, that he had not given attention to its merits. His object was to guard against the use of a theory without testing its steps.

Sir W. Hamilton replied, that when the theory was nascent, he had felt comfort in falling back for proof by co-ordinates; but he had long passed out of that stage: and now, in regard to the soundness of the theory, there was not with him an approach to a misgiving.

M. Davidow's paper was read by the secretary in such a manner, reference being made also to a figure in the paper not on the board for illustration, that it was perfectly unintelligible; and the only other communication worthy notice was Mr. Joule's. Four years ago he had stated, that the heat required to raise one pound of water one degree was equal to a force necessary to raise 822 pounds one foot. He had since tested this experimentally, and he exhibited an apparatus by which he could keep water in motion for any length of time, and by which motion the temperature of the fluid became elevated. He had detected this increase of heat in water to three-fourths of a degree; the equivalent for which he found to be 775*lb.* Sperm oil gave the same results, though greater in effect. The like equivalent for oil was 775*lb.* This almost exactness, and other tests, convinced him that he had expounded the mechanical equivalent of heat.

In Section B., *Chemical Science*, the order of the list was as follows:

1. Mulder (Prof. of Utrecht) on protein and its compounds.

2. Way (Prof.) on the inorganic constituents of root-crops.

3. Playfair (Dr. L.) on decompositions produced by catalytic bodies, and on the molecular constitution of salts.

4. Hunt (R.), on the influence of light on the growth of plants.

Dr. Playfair's paper went at length into the subject set down, and he stated many important points in which chemical agencies were neutralised by similar affinities being applied simultaneously to the same substances.

In Section C., *Geology and Physical Geography*, Mr. Robert Chambers opened the proceedings, by a long and elaborate essay on ancient sea-margins; broaching the theory that the gravel strata found at various elevations throughout the British Isles, in America, and elsewhere, were the beaches of ancient seas, from which the waters had subsided.

He assumed one of these at St. Andrew's in Scotland as his basis, and from a multitude of corresponding examples of terraces of the same kind, copiously and beautifully illustrated by drawings hung round the room, supported his hypothesis in a very ingenious and able manner. It did not, however, find favour in the sight of the leading geologists; and Mr. Phillips, Mr. Lyell, Sir H. De la Beche, M. Darwin, and Dr. Buckland, severally attacked it as not sufficiently matured for generalisation. They held that the elevation of the land, from various causes, was a more feasible explanation of the phenomena.

Prof. Nilsson not being ready with his paper on the elevation and depression of Scandinavia, Capt. Ibbetson read one on the geology of the neighbourhood of Peterborough and Stamford, and on the Collyweston slate-beds, from minute surveys made by Mr. John Morris and himself. The whole of this investigation was wrought out most particularly, and led to an amended method of colouring geological maps. Time being filled up, other papers were postponed.

In Section D., *Natural History*, the papers on the list were:

1. Gray (J. E.) on two new species of Cetacea.
2. Melville (Dr.) on the skull of *Ziphius Sowerbyi*.
3. Thomson (W.) on additions to the Irish fauna.
4. Carpenter (Dr.), remarks on Steenstrup's theory of the alternation of generations.
5. Lankester (Dr.) on the plant yielding Gutta percha.
6. Busk (Mr.) on the use of Gutta percha in modelling objects of natural history (with exhibitions of specimens).

From Mr. Gray's observations, and a conversation in which Mr. Scoresby and other gentlemen participated, it appeared to be impossible, from the information now possessed, to classify and name the various species of whales which had been described by voyagers and men of science. The whalebone was a good guide; but we had it often without a correct knowledge of the form, &c. of the mammal from which it was derived; so that much doubt hung over the whole subject.

3. The additional species brought forward were about fifty in number, a few of which may be named: in Birds—Cres. Baillonii, Sterns leucopareia, and Sterns velox; in Fishes—the Argentine; in Mollusca—Testacellus Maugei, Lacuna Montacuti, Rissos inconspicua, and Rissos proxima, Pleurotoma coarctata, Nucula decussata, Teredo malcolaeus; in Crustacea—Stenorhynchus tenuirostris, *Gebia delulta*, Themisto brevipinosa, Gammarus longimanus, Campyllops marinus, and punctatus, Amphithoe fucicula, and Amphithoe rubricata, Opis typica, Cerapus falcatus, Hyperia galba, and Hyperia Latreillii, Caprella tuberculata and acuminifera, Tanaid. Dulongii (?), Jæra albifrons, Cymodocæa truncata, Sphæromæa Griffithii (?), and Sphæromæa Prædeuxiana, Euridice pulchra, Cirolana hirtipes, Munna Kroyeri, Cetochilus septentrionalis, Canthocarpus minuticornis, Nymphon femoratum, Phoxichilidium globosum, &c.; in Annelida—Tristoma coccinum; in Foraminifera several species; in Echinodermata—Mullerina raphanus; in Zoophyta—Alecto granulata.

The geographical distribution and economy of the more interesting species were briefly noticed. At the conclusion of the communication, remarks upon it were made by several of the foreign savans, the Prince of Canino, M. Nilsson of Lund, M. Eckmark, and M. Milne Edwards of Paris, as well as from Sir Wm. Jardine, Dr. Melville, Mr. Woodward, and the President.

4. Dr. Carpenter's paper excited much curiosity from its maintaining that certain creatures of the *hydra* genus produced young by budding like plants during the heat of summer, but when the winter temperature arrived, continuing their species by eggs. Mr. Milne Edwards did not entirely agree with the data laid down, and held that generation from stolon and oviparously were different, and owing to different causes. Dr. Melville spoke in high terms of eulogy of the investigations of Sir John Dalzell during many years in this field of inquiry, and hoped the Association would endeavor

to induce that most accomplished gentleman to make his labour public.

Dr. Lankester and Mr. Busk brought forward the notices on the Gutta percha, upon which also Mr. Crawford made some pertinent remarks from his own personal observations at Singapore, and from the statements of his nephew, Dr. Montgomery, who first discovered this important article, which is now growing into such great commercial consequence, and is applicable to a multitude of most useful purposes.

Sections E and F had the following papers on their lists:

SECTION E.—(Physiology.)

1. Huxley (J. H., R.N.), examination of the blood corpuscles of the *Ampioxus lanceolatus*, with a prefatory notice by T. W. Jones.

2. Rankin (Rev. T.), scurifatia increased and aggravated by want of diet.

3. Billet (James), remarks upon the vital principle.

SECTION F.—(Statistics.)

1. Valpy (R.),—read by G. R. Porter,—on the resources of the Irish Sea fisheries.

2. Syke (Lieut-Col.), on the revenue-statistics of the North Western Provinces of British India, constituting the Agra Government.

Friday Noon.

A rather wet morning has thrown something of a damp over locomotion, but the arrivals still continue; and above nine hundred tickets, including ladies', have been issued. One of the most gratifying features of the meeting is the strong rally of the founders and earliest friends of the Association; of whom few (not removed by death) or unavoidable circumstances seem to be absent.

The visit of Prince Albert, we believe, is uncertain; and the Cambridge men will consequently move away about Saturday or Monday, to prepare for the Queen's and his reception there. The question of sea-beaches will be again warmly discussed by the geologists on M. Nilsson's Scandinavian paper, which embraces organic remains in the gravel terraces. The list of proceedings for to-day is fair and promising in all the Sections; so that we may truly say this is an excellent meeting, and will give new life to the Association.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

An Autobiographical Memoir of Sir John Barrow, Bart., late of the Admiralty, &c. 8vo, pp. 515. J. Murray.

"From early life to advanced age," says Title-page; and what a pleasant thing it is to read a life passed and written so pleasantly! How few of mortal men at the age of fourscore and three could produce a book at all, and fewer still such a book as this, so clear and simple, with just that slight dash of personal application and anecdote which adds to the interest of the narrative! Well might Sir John claim for himself the inestimable blessing of *mens sana in corpore sano*, and exult in its possession towards the close of so long, so useful, and so distinguished a career. Indeed, it seems to us as if he had not only enjoyed a charmed, but a double existence: the first moiety of forty years was youthful exertion and the fatigue of foreign travel; and the last forty, sedentary official employment, and no less fatigue of onerous duties.

"In early life, and up to my fortieth year, my days were mostly spent in out-door exercise on land, and in all climates from 80° north to 40° south latitude by sea. As a pedestrian, I travelled several thousand miles, chiefly in South Africa, and a full thousand in China. During the last forty years of my life I scarcely took any exercise, except in the summer evenings when not occupied at my desk; and for a month or six weeks each summer in some part of the country—chiefly at my friend Sir George Staunton's beautiful place, Leigh Park; except twice or thrice I had a run on the Continent. I have always been a moderate eater of plain food, and a moderate drinker, mostly of port wine. From invariable habit, I seldom, if ever, require to have recourse to any kind of medicine. I have either read or heard that the child inherits mostly the constitution of body and mind from the female parent. I can say that my mother

never ailed any thing while I was with her, nor to her last illness, which was that of old age, for she died in her ninetieth year; and her mother had completed ninety at her death. I am now writing this tripe in my eighty-third year, which will be completed, should my life be extended to the 19th of June, 1847. It is a common observation, that air and exercise are the best promoters of preservers of health: but perhaps its stability may mostly be ascribed to constitutional habit. For the first forty years of my life, as I have before said, no one could be more exposed to good air and plenty of exercise than myself; for the last forty years I was doomed almost entirely to a sedentary life; yet in neither case, as already observed, had I occasion to call in the doctor; nor could I perceive any change in the habit of body, except that of being somewhat less active—yet not much so—during the last two or three years; my weight has never varied more than from ten to eleven stone. After all, much may be ascribed to a regular and systematic course of life, to moderation in eating and drinking, and avoiding excess in both."

Born 19 June, 1764, at Dragleybeck, an obscure village near Ulverstone, in the extreme north of Lancashire, in a humble cottage, of respectable parentage, he was, after a rural education, engaged as a clerk in an iron-factory at Liverpool. He made a whaling voyage to the Arctic seas (from which event great things have sprung), came to Greenwich as a mathematical usher in an excellent school, took pupils in London, superintended the education of the son of Sir George Staunton, and thence accompanied the embassy of Lord Macartney to China. On arriving in London, he informs us, he published a small treatise to explain the practical use of a case of mathematical instruments, being his first introduction to the press; for which he obtained twenty pounds; and was "not a little delighted (he says) to send my first-fruits to my mother."

So good a beginning deserved a prosperous course and a happy ending; and he seems not only to have had his due reward in himself, but to have it perpetuated in his son, now at the head of the Record Office in the Admiralty, and to whose services and merits there are most gratifying testimonials from the highest authorities in this volume; and let us add, it is not the first time the *Literary Gazette* has been called on to pay tribute to his literary desert.

To return to his father, we will quote his fine exposition of his own condition, as an example to all who can fortunately avail themselves of the model, in an equal or lesser degree:

"Long (he says) as my life has been spared, it has passed away in a state of what I may call uninterrupted health—in the full enjoyment of activity of body, and sanity of mind—*mens sana in corpore sano*; and, by the mercy of Providence, I have never had occasion to call in the aid of the doctor but once, and he was a Chinese, practising in the city of Ting-hae, in the island of Chu-san. A great portion of the first forty years of my life was spent in rambling among the mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, or angling for trout in the mountain-streams; in sea-voyages, or in pedestrian exercises in foreign countries. The next forty years mostly at Charing Cross, in close confinement for the greater part of the day, and in such sedentary exercise of the mind as is required of a secretary of the Admiralty, whose talent may, perhaps, be estimated by some, who know little about it, to lie more in the hand than the head. I may lay claim, however, to some small portion of mental exercise in addition to, and in the midst of, the routine drudgery of office, by the production of six quarto volumes, four octavos, three or four smaller ones, about a dozen articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and close upon two hundred articles in the *Quarterly Review*; which may, perhaps, be considered as counting for something in the way of literary labour. These are the kind of mental ex-

ercises, conjointly with personal exertions, that have tended to keep up a flow of health and of animal spirits much beyond the usual period of human existence; and which have encouraged me, even at this late hour of the day, to make trial of my strength in the same beaten track I have trod over for so many years; being not a little induced, as I have before hinted, by a wish to put on record the expression of a feeling of gratitude towards my benefactors; to state briefly the acts or opinions of those under whom and with whom I have served; and moreover, though it may occasionally wear the appearance of vanity, to record the opinions also, in their own words, that they may have entertained of me."

Vanity, or egotism—no such thing! It is a most unaffected tale, without the garulity that might well have been excused. We overleap the Chinese travel, as well as that at the Cape of Good Hope, and, for the present, at least, much of the admiralty details, some of which are curious, and not unimportant, as may appear from the following remark:

"Lord Minto was a nobleman of first-rate abilities; and, among other qualifications, he had a competent knowledge of the mechanical powers, and of the various modes of their application, which, in these days of inventions, is no mean acquirement in a First Lord of the Admiralty, beset, as he is sure to be, by a host of speculative inventors, whom it is not easy to satisfy or to get rid of, especially when they happen to be naval officers of high rank, who may fancy themselves capable of making improvements in naval constructions, principally in steamers, of which they can have but a very imperfect knowledge. Two or three of this kind of craft have just now been placed under trial, but, as I understand, with small chance of success. The only successful amateur builder appears to be Captain, now Admiral, George Elliot, who planned the 'Eurydice,' avowedly one of the best—if not the very best—ship of her class in our fleet; he having previously built the 'Modeste,' of a smaller class, which is also much praised for her good qualities. A dangerous set of projectors appear to have recently found their way into the good graces of the Admiralty, and supplied their Lordships with a whole fleet of iron steam-vessels, altogether useless, it would seem, as ships of war. I very much doubt whether, had the proposal of building such vessels been submitted to Lord Minto, while he presided at the Board, the serious objection would not have occurred to him, that a shot, passing through a plate of iron must leave on the opposite or inner side of the plate such a jagged margin round the whole, as would have suggested at once the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of plugging it up in sufficient time to prevent a rush of water pouring in. He would, at least, have satisfied himself, by direct experiment, whether the objection was removable, and without inconvenience. As far as I have seen in the public papers, the inventions hitherto tried to obviate the evil have been unsatisfactory; but the vessels have been built and the expense has been incurred."

Referring to what we have stated above, relating to Mr. John Barrow, we will now quote a passage or two, as they mention some circumstances of public interest among our naval records:

"Lord Haddington came into the Admiralty at a time of profound peace, and when the new system of management in the Admiralty departments had undergone a full trial and was completely established. One thing, however, was still wanting in the naval service, and that was a new and improved code of regulations and instructions for the government of the naval service, the date of the last edition of the old ones being 1833, and many alterations, additions, and improvements having been introduced since that period. A trial was made under Lord Minto's administration to get up a new edition, which was printed, and reprinted, a gentleman, who was not in the Admiralty, having been employed to dress them up, for which he received

a sum of money; but the volume was strangled in its birth, and never left the Admiralty Board-room. It was shewn to Sir George Cockburn, he having previously intimated an intention of undertaking the task of altering, amending, and extending the existing code, which had long been denounced as extremely defective and out of date. Sir George Cockburn went carefully over what the late Board had done, pronounced the production incomplete and incorrect, and forthwith set about his intended new edition. As this undertaking was likely to be attended with great labour and expenditure of time, which in his arduous situation he could not well spare, he applied to my son for his assistance in preparing, arranging, and putting through the press the work in question, which when completed was found to extend to upwards of six hundred pages; and which, with that 'constant and untiring attention,' as expressed by Sir George, he accomplished in due time, to take upon himself the far more extensive and arduous task of extending and improving the record department of the Admiralty. When Sir George Cockburn retired from the office of Admiralty, he wrote my son the following letter:

"Admiralty, July 9, 1846.

"Dear Sir,—I deem it to be right and fully due to you, previous to my quitting this office, to express how greatly I felt indebted to you for the able, willing, and indefatigable assistance I received from you, in compiling the existing book of regulations and instructions for the government of the naval service. I attribute to your constant and untiring attention the truly satisfactory result that, in a work of such extensive professional detail, not one error or doubtful point has been discovered, though issued to the fleet more than two years back. I therefore request you to receive from me this record of your valuable services on the occasion in question. I remain, dear sir, your very faithful servant,

(Signed) G. COCKBURN."

"John Barrow, Esq."

"A little time previous to my retirement from office, on the death of Mr. Bedford, late keeper of the records, my son was appointed to that office, none of the senior chief clerks being desirous of succeeding to it on account of the constant and personally laborious duties attached to it, independent of the exercise of judgment in the arrangement of the records, and the correctness of the digest or précis of them, on which part a reliance must be placed on others; so that when any transaction is called for, that happened at a recent or distant period of time, the details of it may at once be produced. For this purpose there is kept in the record-office a digest of the whole correspondence, from and to the Admiralty, consisting of about forty thousand letters annually received; which digest occupies four immense volumes, unequalled, I believe, in point of weight and magnitude, so as to require, when moved, the use of rollers. In two of these volumes are digested alphabetically every subject mentioned in the correspondence; and in two other similar ones, indexes in which every name is entered that occurs. The synoptical table, originally constructed by Mr. Finlayson, has recently been extended and improved, to afford every facility in reference either to subject or name, so that any information required by the Board or the secretaries can at once be given. For the due management of the record-office four clerks of the third class are required, two for entering the digest and two for the index. For the sorting, marking, and classing, three others are required, one chief, one second, and one of the seniors of the third class; and these operations and the searchings constantly called for, give full occupation to the whole. The office itself, or the working part, consists of two rooms. Thus it stood when I retired from the Admiralty. A discovery had shortly before this been made of a most important nature. It was nothing less than that of a series of Admiralty records, commencing with James II. Duke of York, when Lord High Admiral, that had been crowded into the very highest and extensive garrets of the

Admiralty-building, some in half-bound volumes, others in bundles, rolls, and loose papers, piled up in whole streets or lanes of shelves, or pigeon-holes, stuffed in without arrangement or any kind of order; the ground-floors of these lanes also strewn with documents of various descriptions. These extensive alleys, thus crammed and blocked up, required no little experience even to become master of their geography. When taken up to view them, by my son, I blushed with shame to have been nearly forty years in the building, and never to have known, or even suspected, the existence of these regions, or of the valuable treasures they contained. My son was quite ready and desirous to overhaul them, and to arrange them, or the most important of them, in tangible order, provided a suitable place could be found to contain them. Lord Haddington and the Board visited the den; being, I believe, the first Board in modern times that had done so; and it so happened that, just at this time, the Secretary (Mr. Sidney Herbert) had given up his large dwelling-house to be thrown into the office; and in the new arrangement that was made in the distribution of the apartments, four office-rooms *en suite* were added to the record-office, for the reception of these valuable papers, well fitted with suitable shelves, which are already well filled, yet the garret-alleys not one-third exhausted."

Sir John Barrow's exertions in getting out the Polar expeditions are well known, and highly appreciated; but our readers would, we are sure, rather hear what he says of himself. "Thus:

"It may not, perhaps, be considered unreasonable should friends apprehend that, when an individual on the verge of life has given up an office of labour unabated during a period of forty years, he will be apt to pine away and become desponding, for want of something to employ the mind; which, indeed, was surmised in 1806, when I was forty years younger than in the latter case, and had only been in office at home about two years, at the termination of which Mr. Grey dispensed with my further services. I then laughed at such nonsense, went down with my family to Hastings, where I wrote the 'Life of Lord Macartney,' in two vols. 4to., made the acquaintance of old Mr. Planta, of Mr. Milward, his son and two daughters, the principal inhabitants of the place, and of Sir James Bland Burgess, of Beauport, who, on seeing my immense MS., took for granted I must be a literary character, and said he belonged to the Literary Society, of which Dr. Vincent, the Dean of Westminster, was President; that Sir William Scott, Archdeacon Nares, Anstie, Sotheby, John Kemble, &c. were members, and John Reeves their treasurer; and that he should write up to town, and propose me as a candidate; observing that though one black ball excluded, I was already sufficiently known to prevent any thing of the kind happening to me. I told him that he should be held responsible should such a mishap occur. I was fortunate enough to be elected; and until last year was still a member, and I believe had continued till I became father of the club, of which Sir Robert Inglis is now President; and I may venture to say that, without any exception, it is the best and most varied intellectual dining club in London, containing the most eminent men in the highest station of divinity, law, and physic, together with artists equally eminent, poets, historians, and philosophers."

The establishment of the Royal Geographical Society is related:

"This proposition was made at the table of my late esteemed friend, Mr. Sotheby, with whom, I believe, it originated, when the subject was discussed, and a general wish expressed that some one could be found who had energy and zeal sufficient to propose and carry through the formation of such a society; and the unanimous opinion was, that if I would undertake it, there was no doubt of its success. After much pressing, I consented to make the proposal at the Raleigh Club, in the establish-

ment of which I had been one of three, and which had become very flourishing. Notice was given that such a proposition would be made on the 24th of May, 1830. The meeting was large, and I addressed it from the chair, stating the objects of the proposed society, and that its progress would very much depend on the encouragement received from a society of travellers like that of the Raleigh. Paper was called for, and two-thirds at least put down their names, willing to abide by the regulations to be made. In the first place, I had the approbation of Sir Robert Peel, through him King William IV. became our patron, the Duke of Sussex vice-patron, and Lord Goderich was appointed president. The King gave an annual medal of fifty guineas for the promotion of discovery; and, in short, the publication of the first volume of the Journal comprehended a list of 555 names, most of them eminent in arts, sciences, and literature."

Will the author pardon us for disputing the point of priority in this case with him; but the first suggestion for a Geographical Society first appeared in the *Literary Gazette*, and came from a gentleman in the India House.

The account of the starting of the *Quarterly Review* is interesting to literature; and the notices of William Gifford no less so. A letter from him will exemplify this:

"Ryde 19th —, 1812.

"I am glad to see you so warm on the good that we might do, because I hope that you will one day impress your sentiments on those who ought to be ashamed of looking to you and me for them. You ask whether it is indolence or indifference? I answer that it is both, with the addition of the most scandalous ignorance. I was once in the confidence of the Government, and the impression will never be worn out of my mind, of the alarm which took possession of Pitt when he discovered that he had nearly lost the world, by his contempt of the press. A few weeks more, and no human means could have saved us. Then, to be sure, all was expense and activity, and something was effected.

His example and his terrors are lost upon us. Yet we have advantages which Mr. Pitt had not. He had the vehicles of information to create; they are now at hand. He would have thought twenty thousand pounds a slight sacrifice to secure such a medium of conveying the most interesting political views, as the 'Quarterly,' offers to Government without any expense whatever. We are ready by at least 50,000 people, of that class whose opinions it is most important to render favourable, and whose judgments it is most expedient to set right. Our sale is at least 6000, and I know of no pamphlet that would sell 100; besides pamphlets are thrown aside, Reviews are permanent, and the variety of their contents attracts those who never dream of opening a pamphlet. I could say much more on this head, but *eu bono?* You know it all, and whom besides could I convince? Not one of the present Government. In what you say of the secrecy which is affected to the friends of Government, while every thing that can do mischief steals into the world through the channels of hostile papers, it is folly that wants a name. If I looked only to respect and advantage from the Government, I would write against them. But *basta!* Ever, my kind friend, affectionately yours,

W. GIFFORD."

"But the grumbling against the Government, a malady so natural to Gifford, may pass." * * *

There is, nevertheless, much truth in his comments, and it will be well for every government to hear them in mind. Again, we are told:

"Mr. Gifford as an author is well known, and as an accomplished scholar; a poet, and a wit, wielding sometimes a severe and sarcastic pen, especially against writings of which he disapproved, and more particularly against those whose tendency was to irreligion, immorality, and disloyalty. His general knowledge of men and books was extensive, his talents varied, his judgment cor-

rect, his principles steady and sound; his strong national feeling and policy are apparent throughout his management of the popular review for fifteen or sixteen years. He was a pleasant companion, feeble as he was in health, and dreadfully afflicted with asthma, which kept him mostly at home, where I was one of his constant visitors; yet, exhausted as he frequently appeared to be, he never failed an occasion of telling one of his droll stories, of which he had an inexhaustible supply, and told them in his own peculiar manner. Lord Byron was anxious for and obtained his friendship. Gifford had a high opinion of his talent and his power of versification, and to him the poet was but too happy to submit his productions, many of which I had occasion to see after they had been chastened, and had received that gentle castigation, without which some of them would have gone forth into the world in a much more exceptionable shape than that in which we see them. * * *

"Mr. Pitt, Lord Liverpool, Lord Wellesley, and Mr. Canning in particular, commenced friendship with Gifford from the days of the 'Anti-Jacobin,' which he conducted; and the last-mentioned gentleman continued a steady friend until his death. Sir Robert Peel, I know, had also a high opinion of Gifford's talents; but I believe he never wrote a complete article in the 'Quarterly.' At a former period, however, in the year 1815, there appeared some clever papers in the 'Courier,' which were reprinted in a small volume under the name of the 'Whig Guide,' exceedingly droll, and full of point and humour, fit to be placed by the side of the 'Rolliad.' The three known contributors were, Palmerston, Peel, and Croker—then all young men. One of the articles, said to be written by Mr. Peel, called 'The Trial of Brougham for calling Mr. Ponsonby an Old Woman,' is exceedingly humorous. Croker has five or six; one 'On the Choice of a Leader,' full of biting sarcasm; and a series of English melodies, equally good. The following, called the 'Black Broom,' is marked P. in ink; but whether the production of Palmerston or Peel, I know not:

'On a Motion made by Brougham relative to Excise Penalties.'
The Broom came capering down to the Hoose,
Wi' a mession about an Exciseman;
It sims the Exchequer can loosen a noose
Wi' Witch the law too cruelly ties, mon;
So Looshington cried, 'Ye've found a mare's nest;
Weeesh ya much joy of the prize, mon;
Tis a vera new grieveance, but ane of the best,
When the Trashury snubs an Exciseman.'

"From the very able and judicious manner in which Mr. Gifford had brought out the works of the old dramatists, Ben Jonson, Massinger, and Ford, all of which are prefaced with a variety of information and erudite remarks, it would have been a valuable acquisition to dramatic literature, if he could have been prevailed upon to bring out a new edition of Shakspere's dramas, accompanied with one of those able disquisitions which we find in those he has published. For instance: in his advertisement to the second edition of Massinger, he exposes the follies and the absurdities of the critics (the Edinburgh Reviewers among the rest) for venturing each their emendations of Massinger, and finding fault with Gifford's corrections, more especially of the metrical construction of many of the lines. Indeed, he told me when I was urgently pressing him to give to the world an edition of Shakspere, that the sense of many of the obscure poetical passages in our great poet, which have been productive of such masses of critical acumen (together with critical nonsense), could only be rightly decided by a rigid observance of the regularity of the metre; for if that was defective, we might be quite sure that some wrong word, or arrangement of words, had crept in, or been left out, by the copyers; for that Shakspere was particularly correct in the euphony of the verse as well as in the metre. But Gifford gave me to understand, and I was convinced, that it was too late for him to commence such an undertaking—that there was still room enough to sweep away those heaps of rubbish by which conceit or ignorance, or both,

had disfigured some of the brightest effusions of this muse of genius and child of nature; but that his state of health, with old age and disease, were ill adapted for his attempting to engage in such a task; confessing, however, that he should have entered upon it in early life *con amore*. It is to be feared, that his place is not likely to be ever filled in the field of critical literature, or that we shall ever receive an edition of Shakspere worthy of the incomparable author."

To this literary *mélange* we shall now only append a list of Sir John Barrow's works :

No. Art.	
Articles in the Quarterly Review on almost every subject (excepting political), mostly asked for by Mr. Gifford	195
In the Encyclopaedia Britannica, requested by Prof. Napier, 10 or 12, say	12
By the same, particularly desired by my friend Prof. Napier, a Review of the Life of Admiral Lord St. Vincent, in the Edinburgh Review	1
Travels of Lord Macartney, in 2 vols. 4to	Vols. 2
Travels in South Africa, 2 vols. 4to	2
Travels in China, 1 vol. 4to	1
Voyage to Cochin-China, 1 vol. 4to	1
The Life of Lord Anson, 1 vol. 8vo	1
The Life of Lord Howe, 1 vol. 8vo	1
In the Family Library, the Life of Peter the Great, and the Mutiny of the Bounty	3
Chronological History of Arctic Voyages, 1 vol. 8vo	1
Voyages of Discovery and Research within the Arctic Regions, 1 vol. 8vo	1

ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

Picturesque Illustrations of Ancient Architecture in Hindostan. By James Ferguson. Large folio. London, J. Hogarth.

WHAT Lord Kingsborough did for Mexico, Mr. Ferguson, with a taste and liberality (as the playhouse bills say), "regardless of expense," has here begun to do for a country a hundredfold more interesting to the English people. He has taken our Indian empire and its marvellous antiquities in hand, and treats them in a superb manner, worthy of their own greatness; and he has done so, we think, at a fortunate time, when many things have concurred to awaken a more general attention to India than has hitherto been felt, and the increasing rapidity of intercourse is drawing it much closer to the mother land. The extraordinary sunineness of past years is, we trust, worn away; and the dawning of brighter intelligence and more active communion gathering fresh light both as regards the East and the West. Still, as the author truly observes, "It requires no small confidence in the goodness of the cause, to induce any one to come forward to attempt to interest the British public in a subject so unfamiliar, and so little understood, as the ancient history or antiquities of Hindostan; for so strangely narrow is the system of education in this country, that there is not a single school or institution where either are made a subject of study; and few who do not visit the country itself, have in after-life the opportunity or leisure to make themselves acquainted with a branch of study which, like all others, is strange and repulsive till its elements are mastered, and its names at least familiar. And it is thus, that while the mythology and history of Greece have become almost our faith, and our household traditions—and there is not a name or tradition of the Greeks that does not call up a host of familiar recollections, and awaken a thousand associations—those of India remain only hard-unpronounceable words, which convey no information, and which very few can understand or apply."

Mr. Ferguson then animadverts in stringent terms upon the greater cost and attention paid to remains in Greece, Asia Minor, or Chaldea; and says with much force:

"Much, however, of this indifference on the part of the public to Indian subjects may, it must be confessed, be traced to the fault of the writers who have hitherto written regarding them, many of whom have treated the whole as a tissue of puerile fables, quite unworthy of serious consideration; totally forgetting that, if the same test of sober reason were applied to the deities or heroes

of heathen antiquity, the whole fabric would appear supremely ridiculous, instead of being, as it is now in this country universally acknowledged to be, the only thing worth impressing on the mind of every educated youth. On the other hand, it is also true that many, as if infected by the contagion, have indulged in speculation scarce less wild and absurd than those of the modern Hindus themselves. Between the two the public have been content, in speaking or writing on the subject, with a few set phrases, ringing the changes on which has served to explain all difficulties. In the monuments, their acknowledged 'primeval antiquity' has prevented any further elucidation; and when it is urged that they are very like those recently erected, the difficulty is explained by the equally well-founded doctrine of 'the immutability of the Hindus:' while, perhaps, there is no country in the world to which these terms are less applicable (as far, at least, as monuments are concerned) than Hindostan. *

"Did the cities of India retain their monuments as perfect as these rock-cut edifices, they would all, I believe, exhibit a like fickleness of faith on the part of their inhabitants. Indeed, we have seen the religion of the Sikhs and many of the sects of Bengal spring up almost in our own day, and among ourselves spread over whole masses of the people. The primeval antiquity of the monuments is even more easily disposed of, as the earliest of them are undoubtedly the rock-cut ones, and the earliest caves are the Buddhist ones; while the founder of that religion died only 543 B.C., and his faith did not become the religion of the people till three centuries after his death. But even this is too early; for I believe no cave can claim a higher antiquity than those of Dasaratha, near Gya, which date from about two hundred years before our era. Earlier than this we have only the lathe or inscribed pillars of Asoka, and his inscriptions on the rocks of Cuttak and Guzerat, and at Kapur di Giri, in Afghanistan. From this period the caves form a tolerably complete series of monuments, but they are the only ones for seven or eight centuries. The oldest structural monument I have seen is the temple of Bobaneswar, which was built in the middle of the seventh century; and about the same age may be the pillars in the Mokundara Pass. Besides these there is the tope at Sanchi, which I have not myself seen, and cannot therefore be positive about; but its gateway may possibly belong to the Gupta dynasty of Canouge, and therefore to the seventh or eighth century; and though the body of the building (and I believe the gateways also) may be proved to be older, the former is devoid of any architectural ornament which would give it interest; though it would then claim to be, and probably is, the oldest structural remnant of the people of Hindostan. From this period the series of monuments, though neither very numerous nor important, is complete enough to enable us to trace their history. But if there is any thing in India more ancient than the monuments above mentioned, I am certain it is not any of the buildings I have seen, nor indeed any I have either heard described or seen sketches of."

Such is the author's well-supported theory of these archaeological remains, and further prefaced by a profound remark, viz. "That India is now, and always has been, inhabited by two distinct and separate races; the one aboriginal, as far as we know—inhabiting the whole of the southern part of the peninsula, and speaking languages of which Tamul is the principal and most typical, but all having a great affinity to one another, and no trace of relationship to the Sanscrit. The other race came into India at a very early period, but as conquerors across the Indus. Their language is the Sanscrit; and both in speech, manners, and religion they had always a closer affinity to the Persians and nations on this side of the Indus than to their neighbours on the south. In Oriissa, on the eastern shores of India, and the Mahratta

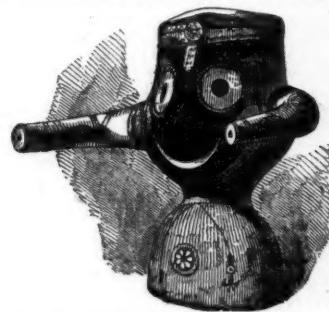
country on the west, and through a broad belt of country extending between those two, the two races overlap one another in a manner that renders it almost impossible to define the boundaries of either. The Tamul tribes extend into the valleys of the Ganges and Nerbudda, as hill tribes, under the names of Coles, Bheels, Nairs, Coolies, &c.; and, on the other hand, traces of the settlement and influence of the northern tribes are felt very far to the southward. There can be no doubt but that the Sanscrit races were always the most powerful and most cultivated of the two tribes, and when they first penetrated to the south they found the aborigines in a nearly savage state. It does not appear that any of the Tamul languages were cultivated or even written till after the Christian era; and when they did cultivate them, they adopted (having none of their own) the literature and many of the forms of their more advanced and powerful neighbours, but still mixed up with their own traditions, and with a colouring peculiarly their own. All we know, however, of ancient India, is through the language and traditions of the northern races, who have, in consequence, been generally considered as the only inhabitants of the country; though the other are probably the more numerous of the two, and form the substratum of the population even in the countries north of the Ganges."

Mr. Ferguson proceeds to trace epochs in Indian chronology, and conveys us with as much clearness as the subject can admit through the confusion of Buddhism, Jainism, Sivism, and Hinduism, as the four classes by means of which we may classify the architecture of India. He informs us that in the South, where Sivism preceded Hinduism, there is no example of a temple being converted from one religion to another; whereas in the North, where Hinduism was first, and Sivism the successor, there are many instances of such conversions. Mr. Ferguson holds that there is no connexion between the architecture of India and Egypt, and that any transition must probably have taken place between the former and Persia. He also states that there is not an arch to be found throughout all these ancient buildings, and puts forth the singular opinion that Stonehenge is Buddhist and not Druidical. Instead of the arch the bracket capital is common; and the author adds:

"Besides these there is a peculiarity with regard to the shafts of the columns which pervades all the styles; though its importance will scarcely be felt by those who have not been in India, and who consequently cannot know how all-important the division of every thing into sixteen parts is, or some multiple or submultiple of that number. Not only is the money of the country so divided, and all the weights and measures, but all property is divided into annas (sixteenths), and in conversation it is the usual expletive of quantity. For all the ordinary purposes of life it is certain that this mode of division is much superior to our heterogeneous system, and also to the French decimal division; for I fear it is too true that the greatest of all the mathematical misfortunes that ever happened to mankind was that of our forefathers counting their thumbs as fingers, and thus going on to ten instead of stopping at eight, as they should have done. It is too late to remedy this now, but the Hindus have done what was possible to correct this fatal error, and, in doing so, have invented a system that pervades their architecture, as it does every thing else. Their pillars always are originally square blocks, and the bases and capitals always remain so. The first process is to cut off each angle, so as to reduce it to an octagon; the third to cut off the eight angles, and thus make sixteen sides; and a repetition of this process makes thirty-two: except in very large columns, however, this last minute subdivision is seldom attempted, but it is more usual at once to make it round; and frequently in the more ornate buildings, the whole pillar is a mass of sculpture from base to capital."

We can, of course, afford our readers no idea of the curious, picturesque, and ornate splendour of the edifices so beautifully engraved for Mr. Ferguson's work. He begins with a gateway (title-page) of the Tope at Sanchi, the largest and richest in ornament of any in Hindostan. The next is the great Temple of Bobaneswar, a deserted city, but still possessing a great number of ancient temples; another of which is figured in plate four. We have also the famous fane of Jugganath at Puri, and the author gives us an interesting account of his annual exhibition:

"The image (he informs us) of Jugganath is a single block of wood about 6 feet in length and about the same in girth, formed into a bust, of which the annexed woodcut is a correct likeness.



As long as his progress is down the steps of the temple all goes on smoothly, but, as the block is of some weight, it is no such easy matter to get him through the deep mud of the level street. To effect this, the lower part of the image is somewhat rounded, and the attendants swing him backwards and forwards till the oscillatory motion is deemed sufficient; when those in front, who have hold of a rope tied round his waist, give a pull, those behind a push, and his godship is thus hitched on a few yards, when there is a pause to allow the chowrie-bearers to flap away the flies, and the fan-bearers to cool the god after the exertion—then another swing and a pull, a shove and a shout; and this is repeated again and again, till he is dragged up the inclined plane into his car. His chest, containing all the requisites for his journey, is then brought forth (in size and appearance very like a midshipman's sea-chest of the present day). In this are not only his clothes and food, but his hands and feet, which he uses as we mortals do our boots and gloves, to be put on only when wanted. And after being washed and dressed, he should of course proceed on his journey. The Fates, however, were not propitious to the poor god the year I witnessed the festival; for by next morning his car had only advanced a few yards and stuck fast in the mud, on the spot where I sketched it on the following day. That night it rained up against a house, and as there are no means of turning the car, they were obliged to pull it down and pass over the ruins; and as, besides this, the roads were heavy, the god was three days in reaching his country-house, the Goundicha Nour, at the distance of half-a-mile from the temple. The brother and sister of the god, Bulhadhra and Subadra, who, though not quite so hideous as himself, are quite as unlike anything human, being somewhat less in size, were waddled through the mud with more ease, and performed their journey with much less difficulty; the brother's chariot taking only twenty-four hours; the sister arrived on the second day, and Jugganath on the third. They return home after an absence of about ten days; but by that time the zeal of the pilgrims has evaporated, and the gods are left to find their way back as best they can, with the assistance of the villagers and their own attendants; for scarcely a pilgrim remains to witness their return. This fashion of giving the gods airing in cars, or raths, is by no means peculiar to

the worship of Jugganath at Puri. In the south of India in particular all the gods and goddesses keep their carriages, but nowhere have I seen any so large as these, nor is any festival that I have seen so well attended. A great deal of speculation has been afloat regarding the origin of the worship of Jugganath at Puri, which differs, in many respects, from that paid to the Hindu deities in general; and it has been more than once surmised, that many of its peculiarities are borrowed from Buddhism, which I believe to be the correct view of the case. In the first place, I think there can be little doubt but that the temple itself now occupies the site where formerly stood the dagoba containing the celebrated tooth-relic. Certain it is, that there is no other spot in the neighbourhood where any trace of it can be found; and a dagoba is such a solid mass of materials that, except in the neighbourhood of a large city, it would be difficult to obliterate all trace of it; and the mass of materials, or earth, that it would take to fill up the terrace on which the temple stands, looks very like such an accumulation, and very unlike any work of the twelfth century, when nothing of the kind was ever attempted that I know of. Almost all writers mention the tradition of a relic being contained in the image itself; some call it a bone, some say that it is only a piece of the old image, which is periodically renewed: but, whatever it is, the idea of any relic is so totally foreign to the whole system of Hinduism, and so essentially a part of Buddhism, that I cannot but think it strongly confirmatory of this view of the case. If it is a bone, it probably pretends to be the tooth-relic, that plays so important a part in Indian history. The absence of caste at these festivals is a third characteristic of Buddhism, not found elsewhere in Hindostan at the present day, nor, perhaps, more than nominally here; but the fact of its being admitted by the Brahmins is an acknowledgment of a Buddhist doctrine too important to be overlooked."

The remaining engravings shew us the temple at Karnaruc, and the chaori in Mokundara Pass, a wild mountainous region, where, though small and simple in style, it produces a wonderfully fine effect.

Thus concludes the first of the four divisions of this superb and learned production; to the continuation of which every admirer of the fine arts, every lover of architecture and archaeology, and every individual curious about India and its ancient religions and history, must look with a desire to see it finished with the same spirit and ability as it has begun.

POZZO DI BORGO AND BARON STEIN.

Stein and Pozzo di Borgo as portrayed by His Excellency Count Ouvrard, Minister of Public Instruction in the Russian Empire, &c. &c. Pp. 24. Ridgway.
RECOLLECTIONS of two men who most remarkably distinguished themselves in the last great European struggle, and written by another very eminent person well qualified by his knowledge of them and his own endowments to afford just and lively impressions of their characters and efforts; we look upon this, though in a brief pamphlet form, to be a valuable historical document as well as an interesting piece of biography. Mr. D. Forbes Campbell, the translator of Count Ouvrard's production, however, very modestly states, that "his aim was simply to record his reminiscences of two illustrious statesmen who honoured him with their confidence and their friendship at a period when he was a tyro in that science of which he is now a master;" and adds, "that if well-informed persons are to be credited, 'Stein and Pozzo di Borgo' is but a fragment of an extensive work which the author may one day offer to the public."

We trust it may be so, but meanwhile rely on this *avant-courier*. Count O. begins with the Corsican compatriot, rival, and inflexible foe of Buonaparte, and tells us "his life may be divided into two periods, totally distinct, with one of which, in all its details, I am familiar, while of the other

I literally know nothing. Pozzo I knew only as an exile, a wanderer without country or resting-place, like Dante and Machiavelli; as a political conspirator, a man thrown by the billows on many a shore, but invariably faithful to the worship of one principle, and controlled by one unalterable determination. The idea of Pozzo, as a Russian count and an ambassador, decorated with every European order, and rolling in wealth; the idea of Pozzo in such a situation seems to me so extravagant, that I can hardly reconcile it to my mind. What I have to tell of him relates exclusively to the former period, when he was in his intellectual prime and the full vigour of his character. During his reign as Emperor, Napoleon was hated by all the upper classes in Europe. In that crusade were mingled every independent coteries, and all persons of distinction who were not immediately drawn into the orbit of the Great Captain. No party watchword was required to express their views; they conspired in open day, if we may so term the avowal of a common antipathy against a power which was crushing so many nations and so many opposite opinions. Every one knows that this kind of frank conspiracy aided materially in reducing, little by little, the might of Napoleon, and in finally effecting his overthrow. Pozzo was, if not the sole, at all events one of the most active and intrepid directors of that hostile machinery of which Napoleon himself admitted the importance. More than once had the Conqueror attempted to grasp it with his iron gauntlet; but, phantom-like, it had eluded his clutch; it was everywhere and yet nowhere; it had no absolute centre, but only certain rallying points. To the eagle ken of Napoleon it was clearly perceptible, that on the continent Pozzo and Stein were, each in his way, the most redoubtable pivots of the system, which was the more ably planned, inasmuch as it offered no tangible shape, and acknowledged no other symbol of union than that of the overthrow of the Imperial tyranny, that *delenda Carthago* which pervaded every breast and quivered on every lip. At that period, when Pozzo was in the noon-tide of his talents, I might say in the zenith of his genius, I was on a footing of the most complete intimacy with him; the difference of our ages only rendering that intimacy more unreserved — for Pozzo acknowledged me as an adept and disciple.

"The lineaments of his moral physiognomy are fresh in my recollection. His mind was unquestionably of the highest order; his distinctive traits were an admirable precision of judgment, and an imperturbable serenity of demeanour. Impassioned, ardent, all-daring, Pozzo was always master of himself. His mind became readily exalted, but the tone of his voice scarcely changed; and while his eye flashed lightning, a smile still played upon his lips. His language was forcible, graphic, and beautifully clear and precise; yet at that time he was so chary of speech, that, except to intimate friends, he seldom gave vent to his thoughts, which he kept so habitually to himself that he did not seem to experience the want of giving them utterance. His manners were simple and natural, rather English than French or Italian; he gesticulated little, and expressed himself with great gentleness. Although late in acquiring the French language, he made it his mother tongue, writing and conversing in it with unusual elegance. His disposition was of the most amiable and endearing kind, and derived its warmth from that sensibility peculiar to the south which characterised his organisation. Susceptible of strong affections, you saw that these affections played but a subordinate part in his life; one passion, altogether political, stifled every other impulse. His hatred of Napoleon knew no bounds, but was never expressed in other than moderate and impartial terms, I would almost say, like an axiom or an historical fact. He was never heard to disparage the extraordinary talents of the man whom, nevertheless, he viewed as the scourge of the world, and detested as his personal enemy. Nay, more, he would not suffer others to

talk lightly of his colossal adversary. When in his presence any one affected to question the talents of Napoleon, or ventured to deny his genius, Pozzo never failed to cut short the conversation by a sarcasm, or a reproof as cutting as laconic. Often has he exclaimed to me with bitterness, on withdrawing from some hot discussion, 'How little do these people comprehend the man with whom they have to deal! If they knew of him what I know, they would tremble from head to foot. Only see, he would add, 'with what consummate self-conceit these pygmies vie with that giant! How ridiculous they are! They are about to shipwreck themselves and us too!'"

The earliest years of these singular beings were spent in the greatest intimacy, and Count O. observes:

"A high value would, methinks, be set upon a clear exposition of the intimate fellowship, the enthusiastic effusions, the bitter and impetuous quarrels of these two minds, alike precious, vigorous, and rude as the land that gave them birth. On the breaking out of the Revolution, Pozzo, like his family, embraced the party of Paoli, while Napoleon, with his family, espoused the French cause. Each nurtured a deep-rooted hatred towards the companion and friend of his childhood. From the opening scene of their public lives, and of the mysterious drama in which they were about to figure, there were discernible in these two young men not only political differences, and personal antipathies, but also the feuds of family and of blood. Theirs was truly a *vendetta* on a great scale, which could end only in the tomb. I am not aware that on his side, Napoleon, either at the summit of his power, or in exile, ever distinctly expressed his opinion respecting the companion of his youth. In some of his bulletins he had styled Pozzo a traitor in the pay of England; but that epithet was but empty sound, and though calculated to please the multitude, did not express the real sentiments of Napoleon. The *réticence* of these two men was mutual and impenetrable. If, as is asserted, Pozzo has left an autobiography, it will, perhaps, clear up this very obscure portion of his life. Whatever may have been the origin of this antagonism, Pozzo viewed and accepted his position as the result of an absolute necessity, which made him the natural antithesis of his powerful adversary. Can any thing, indeed, more highly dramatic be conceived than this mortal combat, this deadly struggle between two men, one of whom made Europa quail, whereas the other, a poor refugee, without family, fortune, or country, had solely to rely on his inexhaustible perseverance and his unflinching courage? The position once taken, every weapon became legitimate, every enterprise allowable, every effort had to be sustained till successful. To some, Pozzo represented Napoleon as the unpunished violator of popular liberty; to others, he held him up as destined to overturn every throne. Addressing himself one after another to all the governments of Europe, at times persecuted, but always listened to, incessantly raising enemies against his adversary, skilfully fomenting deep and hidden resentments, preaching in all directions a crusade against the common enemy, propagating his Conservative principles with the zeal of an apostle and the prudence of a consummate statesman, Pozzo, regardless of danger, all engrossed by his fixed determination, did not flinch before any obstacle, nor bend under any reverses. His confidence in the future was unalterable. The indefatigable perseverance of Pozzo was never known to flag. When he was not acting, he was meditating; and his meditations, like his enterprises, all tended to one end. * * *

"Dante and Ariosto were his favourite poets. Machiavelli's Discourses on the Decades of Livy formed, in his estimation, the true statesman's compendium. His admiration for that splendid production was boundless. Like Alcibiades, Pozzo regarded Machiavelli as the Prince of Thinkers — *il sovrano pensatore*. 'History,' he would observe to

me, 'contains but two forms of government worth studying—the Roman empire, and the French monarchy.' The modern forms are not yet developed, and their career depends upon events which are still to come. The British constitution is mainly upheld by a casual element—the aristocracy. We may admire it, but it were madness to seek to copy it. 'Aristocracies,' he would add, 'can no longer be created; the conditions upon which they repose are exhausted.' Thus, when Napoleon was labouring to introduce the leaven of aristocracy into the social body, Pozzo exclaimed, 'That mighty mind is in error. What sort of nobility must that needs be which has not shared in the Crusades? It is hard to restore a monarchy; it is impossible to create a new nobility.' At the same time, and in common with Napoleon, he entertained an invincible aversion to democratic principles, the approaching power of which was foreseen by both. To Pozzo, as to Napoleon, a positive form of government appeared indispensable: all others he treated as weak and chimerical. His two favourite ideas of the Roman empire and the French monarchy were traceable in all his views. Whilst, along with Paoli, he represented Corsica in the Legislative Assembly, he became acquainted with the leaders of the First Revolution, and formed but a poor opinion of them. 'Mirabeau was,' to use his own expression, 'a mere gladiator.' 'It,' said Pozzo, 'from the first start he had pursued a different course, he might have saved the throne. His damning political crime was his having attempted this when it was too late.' Among English statesmen, Pozzo admired Mr. Pitt; but all his sympathies were for Mr. Burke, who had left on his mind an indelible impression. To the latter statesman he gave credit for an almost prophetic knowledge of European politics, whilst other English ministers did not, in his opinion, clearly comprehend the posture and interests of the continental powers."

If we followed our inclination, we would transcribe the whole of these pages; but we must have sense of the propriety of leaving something of an author for himself.

Of the Baron de Stein, we are informed that he, "who was, of all Prussians, the most forward, and the most intelligent participant in this work of deliverance, belonged to a race of statesmen of which scarce a remnant is now to be found. There existed in the great families of the immediate nobility, which was neither Austrian nor Prussian, a something so truly independent, that I might term it republican, were the latter tendency compatible with the most decided aristocratic sentiments. The origin of that school may, in a manner, be traced to the womb of the French Revolution, with which it for some time kept pace. Stein, who was its most characteristic representative, had in his composition a touch of Goetz von Berlichingen, and of Luther; he was proud of his armorial quartiers, and nevertheless came forward as the champion of new ideas. I will not venture to describe with precision his opinion respecting the destinies of Germany. Perhaps he never possessed the key to them. I may remark, however, that in the order of his thoughts, as well as in the scale of his sentiments, Germany—an ideal, united, Utopian Germany—held the first place: then followed the government, which he served with zeal and courage. I am persuaded that Stein sought to transfer the protectorate of Germany to the House of Brandenburg; with the aim, however, of reuniting the German race, powerful and free, under one banner; of gifting it with solid and vigorous institutions, settling it on the basis of Protestant principles, in their primitive acceptation, and summoning to its centre all the talent of the land."

"With reference to the states of the second and third order, the aversion of such statesmen as Stein to the petty potentates of Germany was insurmountable. In him it even assumed the character of a whimsical mania. But it was the principle and not the persons that he disliked. Germany, cut

up into twenty different states, appeared to him to be sorely governed, and his bitter sarcasms and energetic disapproval were directed against what he styled the tyranny of the minor sovereigns. There existed, moreover, a reciprocal and hereditary antipathy betwixt the immediate baron and the petty princes. He considered his coronet as little inferior to their armorial bearings, and the family pride of the nobleman tinged the severe and independent judgment of the deep reflecting statesman. * * *

"He brought to the secret pact of European opinion against the France of that day—his admirable energy and disinterestedness, his lofty political conceptions, and his noble moral qualities. Every instrument, every appliance which he encountered on his path, was, without hesitation, incorporated by him into the system of which he was the indefatigable and athletic exponent; the indignation of thinking men, the enthusiasm of the young, the grief of bereaved mothers, the excitement of women, the superior talents of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, the fiery impetuosity of Prince Louis Ferdinand, the devotedness of Schill, the eloquence of Fichte, the pamphleteering ability of Arndt, the songs of Koerner,—all served his purpose, and he made use of all. He was thus brought into contact with the secret societies; and although he was thoroughly convinced of their inefficiency and their drawbacks, he nevertheless gave such free rein to the fooleries of the *Tugend-Bund*, that his approval was deduced from his sufferance of it, and more than one modern writer has unhesitatingly placed the name of Stein at the head of that heterogeneous association. Times without number have I heard him maintain that there is no worse political instrument than secret societies, and that the least of their defects was their utter inefficiency. If, then, he tolerated this form of action, it was simply because, after all, in his hands it supplied an additional bolt to be hurled against the enemy. * * *

Finally: "In the judgment of Stein, and in that of Pozzo likewise, the cessation of French oppression was necessarily a preliminary step to the settlement of Europe. That goal attained, their views ceased to coincide; and, singularly enough, pretty nearly the same embarrassment has been felt by all who shared in the success of that great enterprise. There was perfect harmony during the first act of the drama; in the second, few of the actors were of one mind. Cherished convictions became subjects of discussion; the alliances of men who hitherto had entertained identical views were broken up; the most vigorous minds were at fault. So true is it, that in these gifted favourites of nature, born, so to speak, for a period of strife, their power of opposition was alone remarkable. If Pozzo took part in the conferences of the Restoration in France and in Spain, it was only to grow exasperated at his self-selt incapacity, and to despair of the stability of his work. Stein died of grief and shame at the sight of Germany as reconstructed by the Congress. Both sunk beneath the bitterness of seeing the hopes of a lifetime wholly frustrated, and the deep-rooted convictions for which they had staked their lives and fortunes prove barren and unrewarded. These lion-hearted champions of established order, more skilful as combatants than as framers of social structures, were, it must be admitted, the natural product of their age. When the tempest had subsided, when the angry billows had sunk to rest, these stalwart workmen were to be seen cast upon that shore which they had saved from destruction by a thousand heroic exertions. At the present hour these master-minds, sterile and echoless, afford only a subject of study and curiosity; or, at the most, their remembrance suggests a tribute of personal affection."

SIR JAMES C. ROSS'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[Continued from last Gazette.]

We cannot resume our notice with a more appro-

priate quotation than that which describes the natives of the Terra del Fuego.

"During our stay in St. Martin's Cove (says Sir James Ross) we had frequent visits from the natives: they came in small parties, and always took up their quarters in the wigwam at the head of the Cove, which seemed to be a kind of joint property. It was a most miserable shelter from the inclement weather of this period of the year; but so inured to it are these people, that it was not unusual to see them walking knee-deep in the snow on some of the bitterest days, without any covering beyond a small otter-skin over the shoulders, reaching about half-way down the back. The Fuegians are truly described as the most abject and miserable race of human beings. The Esquimaux of the northern regions are as far superior to them in intelligence and civilisation as are the New Zealanders of the southern hemisphere; and even the barbarous inhabitants of the interior of Australasia live in a state of comparative comfort. Overawed by our superior numbers, they were kept in good order, with the exception of a few trifling instances of petty theft. They are admirable mimics, and were fond of the company of our people, singing and dancing with them, and entering into every kind of fun, for which seamen are so famous; and it was both amusing and interesting to witness their attempts to repeat the words and tunes of their songs, which they accomplished with a wonderful degree of facility. Landing one morning unexpectedly, I found our people teaching them to wash their faces; but the soap making their eyes smart, their ablutions were afterwards confined to the feet and hands. They then powdered their hair with flour, and decorated them with ridiculous ornaments, the natives greatly enjoying their altered appearance, heightened, in no small degree, by the present of a complete suit of clothes each, and many useful articles they got on board the ship. They went away in the evening rich and happy.

"The greatest number we saw at one time amounted to no more than fifteen. They were living together like one family, near the beach in Joachim Bay; and the parties which visited us generally consisted of three men, two women, and two or three children. The men came on board the ships without hesitation, but the women were never allowed to leave the canoe, and employed themselves diving for sea eggs, or picking up limpets, which are their principal food. The only weapons we saw in their possession were spears of three kinds, not unlike those of the Esquimaux, but of very inferior manufacture. They were of various sizes, according to the purpose to which they were applied, and to suit the power and size of the person using them. The largest was a beech-wood staff, nine feet long and four inches in circumference, with a strong bone head, thirteen inches long, quite straight, and tapered to a fine point: the bone head, which was fitted into a socket at the heavier end of the spear, was secured by a strong seal-skin thong, about a foot from each end of the spear, and used only for the destruction of the largest kind of seals. The bone head, when struck into the animal, trips out of the socket and acts as a toggle, whilst the released staff performs the part of a buoy. Another spear, longer and lighter than the above, stained with red ochre, and armed with a barbed bone head, finely pointed, but without any seal-skin thong attached, was probably employed against the smaller kinds of seals, or perhaps in warlike meetings, for the first party we met had spears of this nature concealed in the wood. The third kind of spear was hardly five feet long, and proportionately slender, armed with a bone head with seventeen notches, increasing in size from the point to the heel, securely fixed to the spear by a lashing of seal-skin, and probably used for killing birds.

"In one of the canoes that came alongside the ship, we observed three arrows of very rude make, pointed with obsidian, which they were unwilling

to part with, and the bow they kept carefully concealed. In the same canoe was a white dog, which they were so much afraid of losing that I could not prevail upon them to let me see it. This party were strangers; and, on landing at the head of the cove, they were received in silence, and with a solemn countenance, by our first friends. They walked up to the wigwam, and seated themselves in a circle round the fire, without speaking a word or manifesting any expression of satisfaction or otherwise, at meeting. The women, as usual, remained in charge of the canoe, and in about an hour they all left the harbour. They had come from one of the neighbouring islands, and were in a more filthy state than any we had before seen; their bodies and heads being smeared with red ochre, mixed with oil or grease of intolerable smell.

"The Fuegian men are of smaller stature than their northern prototypes, the Esquimaux. The average height of six of them scarcely exceeded five feet. They are an indolent race, throwing the labour of paddling the canoes and collecting shell-fish upon the women. Their conduct throughout the whole period of our stay was peaceable and inoffensive, and their cheerfulness and good temper rendered their presence agreeable to us rather than otherwise; and, from the number of useful presents they received in the shape of knives, axes, saws, and all kinds of carpenters' tools, fishing-lines, hooks, and a great variety of other articles I trust our visit will not have been without considerable benefit to them. Their language is most difficult and unpronounceable, so that we could only communicate with each other by signs, and of course could not gain any knowledge of their religious ideas; but we may now hope that the day is not far distant when the blessings of civilisation and the joyful tidings of the gospel may be extended to these most degraded of human beings, for I have heard that at this moment some pious missionaries are about to commence their labours among the Patagonian Indians who live along the southern coast of the American continent. They do not entertain that objection to having their hair cut which Captain King mentions of the Fuegians in Fortescue Bay. After reading that anecdote, I thought it right to proceed with caution to induce them to let my coxswain cut a lock from some of our visitors: on presenting each of them with some hair they had seen him cut off my head, they did not make the least objection to his cutting theirs and giving it to me; and before we left the harbour, nearly all of them had their long dirty hair removed, and expressed much satisfaction at their short crop, which greatly improved their appearance."

We may now retrace our course to the close of 1841, where we last week left our gallant countrymen amid silence and desolation, trying their fog-signal, and witnessing the last trace of vegetable life. To ascertain the temperature of the ocean here, as elsewhere, was a continual object of scientific experiment; of the nature of which the following extract will speak:

"This morning we had a very light breeze from the N.E., and towards noon it fell perfectly calm, with the surface of the ocean beautifully smooth; thus affording a most favourable opportunity of trying its temperature at a great depth. A new line had been prepared for the purpose, and thermometers were attached to it at intervals of one hundred and fifty fathoms: we had no soundings with eleven hundred fathoms, and beyond this I did not venture to send the thermometers. In hauling the line in it broke, and two of the new thermometers which had been sent out to me for the purpose of deep sounding, were lost; we had still three others left, and the opportunity was too good to be lost, notwithstanding this accident. Another line was immediately prepared, and the thermometers which were sent down to a thousand and fifty fathoms came up again quite safe, after sustaining such enormous pressure, and recording

the temperature at that deep region of the ocean to be exactly 40°, or thirteen degrees below that of the surface. The temperature at the intermediate depths was as follows: at 900 fathoms, 40° 2'; at 750 fathoms, 41°; at 600 fathoms, 42° 2'; at 450 fathoms, 44° 5'; and at 150 fathoms, 48° 7': so that the mean temperature of the ocean is at least nine hundred fathoms below the surface in latitude, 49° 17' S., and longitude, 172° 28' W. These experiments, which had occupied us about five hours, were hardly completed; when a breeze sprang up from the northward, before which we made all sail. Sperm whales, patches of sea-weed, and flocks of penguins, were seen in such abundance, that I was in great hopes of meeting with land. Although we did not see any, I think it not improbable that some small islands may be eventually found in this neighbourhood, however much the great depth of the sea may seem to militate against the supposition. The penguins were all going to the eastward, and I have no doubt proceeding to their breeding quarters, perhaps to the Nimrod Islands. It is a wonderful instinct, far beyond the powers of untutored reason, that enables these creatures to find their way, chiefly under water, several hundred miles, to their place of usual resort, as each succeeding spring season of the year arrives."

Another extraordinary phenomenon is thus related:

"As we advanced through the pack we observed the ice to be very much stained in some places, and upon examination we found it to be caused by matter of a yellowish colour, similar to that we had met with off Mount Erebus, and which led me to suppose it to be aluminous or other minute crystals ejected from that volcano. It has been since ascertained by that eminent naturalist Ehrenberg, whose wonderful researches with the microscope have detected large mineral masses and extensive formations, composed wholly of the remains of microscopic animalculæ, that this colouring matter consisted of countless myriads of an entirely new and minute form of organic life, which he observes arrived at Berlin, in 1844, in a living state, and of which 'almost all the separate atoms are independent siliceous-shelled creatures.' We also found this colouring matter in the stomachs of the small Berœus and other molluscous animals we took in the net, which therefore feed upon these infusoria."

The account of the great penguin is curious:

"During the last few days (it states) we saw many of the great penguins, and several of them were caught and brought on board alive; indeed, it was a very difficult matter to kill them, and a most cruel operation, until we resorted to hydrocyanic acid, of which a tablespoonful effectually accomplished the purpose in less than a minute. These enormous birds varied in weight from sixty to seventy-five pounds. The largest was killed by the Terror's people, and weighed seventy-eight pounds. They are remarkably stupid and allow you to approach them so near as to strike them on the head with a bludgeon, and sometimes, if knocked off the ice into the water, they will almost immediately leap upon it again as if to attack you, but without the smallest means either of offence or defence. They were first discovered during Captain Cook's voyages to these regions; and the beautiful unpublished drawing of Forster the naturalist, has supplied the only figures and accounts which have been given to the public, both by British and foreign writers on natural history. Mr. Gray has, therefore, named it in the zoology of our voyage, Aptenodytes Forsteri, of which we were fortunate in bringing the first perfect specimens to England. Some of these were preserved entire in casks of strong pickle, that the physiologist and comparative anatomist might have an opportunity of thoroughly examining the structure of this wonderful creature. Its principal food consists of various species of canceri and other crustaceous animals; and in its stomach we frequently found from two to ten

pounds weight of pebbles, consisting of granite, quartz, and trappæan rocks. Its capture afforded great amusement to our people, for when alarmed and endeavouring to escape, it makes its way over deep snow faster than they could follow it: by lying down on its belly and impelling itself by its powerful feet, it slides along upon the surface of the snow at a great pace, steadyng itself by extending its fin-like wings which alternately touch the ground on the side opposite to the propelling leg."

It was at this time that the ships was exposed to most imminent peril from a tempest, whilst beset closely together in the narrow basin of a pack of ice; but a description of it appeared in the *Lit. Gazette*, when received from Van Diemen's Land, and to that we refer our readers; and, "damages repaired," proceed on our voyage, running to the southward.

"Feb. 21, 1842. The southerly gale continued to blow with violence during the whole of the next day; and with the thermometer at 19° the waves, which broke over the ships, froze as they fell on the decks and rigging; by this means a heavy weight of ice accumulated about the hull and ropes, which kept the crew constantly employed with axes, breaking it away; and from their exposure to the inclemency of the weather, several of them suffered severely. A remarkable circumstance occurred on board the Terror during this storm, which may help to convey a better idea of the intensity of the cold we experienced than the mere reference to the state of the thermometer. Whilst her people were engaged chopping away the thick coat of ice from her bows, which had been formed by the freezing of a portion of each wave that she plunged into, a small fish was found in the mass; it must have been dashed against the ship, and instantly frozen fast. It was carefully removed for the purpose of preservation, a sketch of it made, and its dimensions taken by Dr. Robertson, but it was unfortunately seized upon and devoured by a cat. Dr. Richardson observes, 'that the sketch is not sufficiently detailed to shew either the number or nature of the gill and fin rays, or whether the skin was scaly or not; so that even the order to which the fish belongs is uncertain, and we have introduced a copy of the design, merely to preserve a memorial of what appears to be a novel form, discovered under such peculiar circumstances.' It was rather more than six inches in length."

In a few days the expedition was brought up by the great barrier of ice, six miles farther south than on the preceding year; and Captain Ross tells us:

"Having thrown overboard a cask containing a brief sketch of our proceedings, which may at a future day be met with and help to throw some light on the winds and currents which prevail in these regions, we made sail along the barrier to the eastward; as we came to the lower part of it, which I have already noticed, we perceived from our mast-heads that it gradually rose to the southward, presenting the appearance of mountains of great height perfectly covered with snow, but with a varied and undulating outline, which the barrier itself could not have assumed; still there is so much uncertainty attending the appearance of land, when seen at any considerable distance, that although I, in common with nearly all my companions, feel assured that the presence of land there amounts almost to a certainty, yet I am unwilling to hazard the possibility of being mistaken on a point of so much interest, or the chance of some future navigator under more favourable circumstances proving that ours were only visionary mountaines. The appearance of hummocky ridges and different shades, such as would be produced by an irregular white surface, and its mountainous elevation, were our chief grounds for believing it to be land; for not the smallest patch of cliff or rock could be seen protruding on any part of the space of about thirty degrees which it occupied. I have therefore marked it on the chart only as an 'appearance of land.' * * *

"March 2. It blew a moderate breeze from the south-eastward, and the day was fine; the sun occasionally appeared, but was more generally obscured by clouds and thick snow-showers. The sea was remarked to have assumed its oceanic light blue colour, from which we inferred that the ferruginous animalcule which give a dirty brownish tint to the waters of the southern ocean, prefer the temperature which obtains in the vicinity of the pack; for here, as in the arctic regions, our approach to any great body of ice was invariably indicated by the change of colour of the sea. Large flocks of the blue petrel and Cape pigeons were seen; and the cry of the penguin was frequently heard. It was calm during the night; and until 7 A.M., when a breeze sprang up from the northward, and the forenoon being fine, we all greatly enjoyed the rise of temperature of the air from 23° to 36°, which had occurred in less than two days, whilst that of the surface of the sea had risen to 33°. At noon our latitude was 67° 28' S., longitude 174° 27' W.; the magnetic dip 82° 18', and the variation 20° E.: in the afternoon we tried for, but did not obtain, soundings with 600 fathoms."

A dangerous collision of the vessels among frightful icebergs, in a wild and stormy sea, took place; and we read on:

"Whilst our ship lay rolling amidst the foam and spray to windward of the berg, a beautiful phenomenon presented itself, worthy of notice, as tending to afford some information on the causes of the exhibition of auroral light. The infrequency of the appearance of this meteor during the present season had much surprised us; and therefore to observe its bright light, forming a range of vertical beams along the top of the icy cliff, marking and partaking of all the irregularities of its figure, was the more remarkable, and would seem to suggest that some connexion existed, in the exhibition of this light, with the vaporous mist thrown upwards by the dashing of the waves against the berg, and that it was in some degree produced by electrical action taking place between it and the colder atmosphere surrounding the berg. We may here also trace some analogy between this phenomenon and those appearances of the aurora borealis, witnessed in Scotland by the Rev. James Farquharson, minister of the parish of Alford, and described by him in the 'Transactions of the Royal Society.'

The passage round Cape Horn to the Falkland Islands was now prosecuted, on which James Angelly, the quarter-master, fell from the mainyard, and was drowned, though he got upon the life-buoy, but could not hold on till the ship reached him in the gale.

The account of the Falkland Islands is very interesting, but it will require another *Lit. Gazette* to finish this imperfect sketch of one of the most important voyages ever performed.

MEMOIRS OF LADY SUNDON: TIMES OF GEORGE II.

[Third notice: conclusion.]

The sketches of the leading and fashionable people of the period embraced by these volumes partakes of the entertainment we usually derive from French memoirs. We quote a specimen:

"The following contains a curious illustration of the times, in its reference to the commotion which occurred at the Italian Opera when the Princess Amelia happened to be present. The object of public disapprobation was Signore Cuzzoni; but that favourite singer having a powerful body of friends in the house, a struggle took place between the two parties, which caused the greater part of the performance to be in 'inexplicable dumb show.' This letter affords a curious instance of the participation of the most illustrious personages of the realm in the cabals of the Italian Opera, which had not then been introduced more than half a century into England.

Countess of Pembroke to Mrs. Clayton.

"Dear Madam,—I hope you will forgive the trouble I am going to give you, having always found you on every occasion most obliging. What

I have to desire is, that if you find a convenient opportunity, I wish you would be so good as to tell her Royal Highness, that every one who wishes well to Cuzzoni is in the utmost concern for what happened last Tuesday at the Opera in the Princess Amelia's presence, but to shew their innocence of the disrespect which was shewn to her Highness, I beg you will do them the justice to say, that the Cuzzoni had been publicly told, to complete her disgrace, she was to be hissed off the stage on Tuesday; she was in such concern at this, that she had a great mind not to sing; but I, without knowing any thing that the Princess Amelia would honour the Opera with her presence, positively ordered her not to quit the stage, but let them do what they would—though not heard to sing on, and not to go off till it was proper; and she owns now that if she had not had that order she would have quitted the stage when they cat-called her to such a degree in one song that she was not heard one note, which provoked the people that like her so much, that they were not able to get the better of their resentment, but would not suffer the Faustina to speak afterwards. I hope her Royal Highness would not disapprove of any one preventing the Cuzzoni's being hissed off the stage; but I am in great concern they did not suffer any thing to have happened to her, rather than to have failed in the high respect every one ought to pay to a Princess of her Royal Highness's family; but as they were not the aggressors, I hope that may in some measure excuse them. Another thing I beg you would say is, that I, having happened to say that the directors would have a message from the King, and that her Royal Highness had told me that his Majesty had said to her, that if they dismissed Cuzzoni they should not have the honour of his presence, or what he was pleased to allow them, some of the directors have thought fit to say that they neither should have a message from the King, and that he did not say what her Royal Highness did the honour to tell me he did. I most humbly ask her Royal Highness's pardon for desiring the Duke of Rutland (who is one of the chief amongst them for Cuzzoni) to do himself the honour to speak of it to her Royal Highness, and hear what she would be so gracious to tell him. They have had also a message from the King, in a letter from Mr. Fabrice, which they have the insolence to dispute, except the Duke of Rutland, Lord Albemarle, and Sir Thomas Pendergrass. Lady Walsingham having desired me to let her know how this affair went, I have written to her this morning, and, at the Duke of Rutland's desire, have sent an account of what was done at the board, for her to give his Majesty. As I have interested myself for this poor woman, so I will not leave any thing undone that may justify her; and if you will have the goodness to state this affair to her Royal Highness, whom I hope will still continue her most gracious protection to her, I shall be most extremely obliged to you, that am, dear Madam, with the most sincere friendship, your most affectionate humble servant,

M. PEMBROKE."

In one of her chapters, Mrs. Thomson quotes many letters from a much greater number of "waiters on fortune," who endeavoured to reach the Queen through Mrs. Clayton's influence: they exhibit much meanness and truckling, even from the highest ranks. We are glad of a contrast:

"The following letter affords an instance of a conscientious clergyman in those corrupt days. We are bound to say it is the only one of the kind in this voluminous correspondence. We regret we can furnish little information respecting this clerical *rara avis*; but we believe he was vicar of Cranbrook, in the diocese of Canterbury, and published a collection of Ecclesiastical Laws in two volumes. An account of his life was prefixed to his Posthumous Tracts, published in 1748.

The Rev. John Johnson, M.A., to Mrs. Clayton.

Durham, October 6.

"Madam,—I never took pen to write in so much concern as now, for when I did myself the honour

(last post) to write to your Ladyship, out of the highest sense of gratitude, I offered that sum to your disposal, not thinking it had come within the oath against simony, which I then thought had only related to those persons who have the gift or nomination; but upon perusing the words of the oath, it extends to all promises to persons using their interest for procuring or obtaining any preferment. This being so, I humbly beg your Ladyship will please to pardon the trouble which I have given you, and to drop the affair, for I had rather want any preferment than go against my conscience; but as I shall have the most grateful sentiments for whatever shall be done for me at any time, so shall study to make the most generous returns, though not allowed to be engaged by promise. Madam, I apply to your candour and generosity to put a favourable construction, and not let me lose the favour and friendship of the best friend that ever man could boast of, and you will infinitely oblige, Madam, your most obliged and most obedient servant,

J. JOHNSON.

"I desire my last and this may be burned, lest they fall into improper hands. I shall live as one under sentence of condemnation till I receive my pardon."

Here is an example the other way:

"The lady of the Lord-Chancellor was sometimes a necessary agent in these transactions, and it appears that she was also a very obliging one.

Lady King to Mrs. Clayton.

London, July 10, 1733.

"Madam,—I had the pleasure of your letter, and you may depend upon my Lord's not disposing of the living till he has your orders. I was just going out of town when I had the notice of its being void, and fear the great hurry I was in when I wrote last to you, made me omit mentioning, it was one of the livings upon the list you gave me, for which reason I hope it is worth your friend's taking; but whether it be or no, this I am sure, that no one can have a greater satisfaction in executing your commands, than, dear Madam, your most obedient humble servant,

ANNE KING."

"The following letter from the Earl of Pomfret is characteristic of the lofty nobleman—gentlemanly and respectful, yet resolved:

The Earl of Pomfret to Mrs. Clayton.

Easton, August 5th, 1739.

"Madam,—I have had so many and repeated instances of your goodness, that though it must be no small concern whenever I seem to encroach too much upon it, yet it is with more confidence that I presume to trouble you, than if I was not so well acquainted with your good nature. So it is natural for me to fly to you for advice and assistance whenever any thing arises in which of myself I should be deficient. The cause of my taking this liberty, is a letter I received from Mr. Hervey by order of the Queen, and which indeed a good deal surprised me. You may remember, Madam, some time since, my telling you I had discharged one of the Queen's chairmen, upon his being strongly suspected of having too good an understanding with some hightwaymen, one of which has been condemned, and I believe is since executed. Now, since my absence, I find somebody has prevailed upon the Queen to receive a petition from this chairman, complaining of my rigour and injustice. If you remember, Madam, I had the honour to apprise you of this affair, as I should have done her Majesty, but that I believed it a thing below her notice; and if I recollect right, you were of the same opinion. I take the liberty to inclose Mr. Hervey's letter, by which you will see how great an interest he takes in that affair; which, though I have answered, by telling him the man was removed upon three affidavits, upon oath, taken before a justice of peace, and now in my possession, besides the verbal evidence of a gentleman, a member of parliament, having read them all to Steward; yet it is only you I depend upon, for a true representation of this matter to the Queen. Upon these reasons I thought it my duty not to let such a person wear her Ma-

Bent's livery, which, if I had done, I am sure, whenever it had come to her ears, she must have thought me very negligent for permitting. But I must beg leave to observe, that there will never want petitions of this sort if they are encouraged; and if a Master of the Horse has not the power of removing a chairman or footman, he will soon be upon too low a foot to keep them in any order. Madam, I humbly ask pardon for the trouble I have given you, if it was only for the reading so long a letter; I ought to ask a thousand, but I know your great goodness, though I can no more express it than I can the vast obligations I am under to you, and for which I beg leave to subscribe myself, with the utmost gratitude and sincerest respect, Madam, your most obliged, obedient humble servant,

'POMFRET.

"My wife desires her most humble service to you, as we both do to Mr. Clayton." * * *

"We now proceed with several amusing letters from one whom Mrs. Clayton describes, on the back of this letter, as 'an Irish non-juring Dean, very witty, and very good for nothing.' His merits and demerits, whatever their extent, have not otherwise descended to posterity.

'Mr. Jones to Mrs. Clayton.'

Bath, June 21.

"My dearest Mrs. Clayton,—I do profess, in the integrity of my honest heart, that I do very much love, honour, and esteem you. You may please to understand, that, for many years, I have kept a very little dog; he is much inclined to be saucy, very often extremely merry, and always good for nothing; but I cannot help loving the poor creature, because I am satisfied the creature loves me much; for when I am sick and lock myself in, the poor creature will groan incessantly at my chamber-door; and no evil treatment can divert him from giving me very disagreeable testimonies of his faithfulness and affection to me. You may please to understand farther, that, some time since, I did presume to trouble Mr. Clayton, so far, as to beg a small favour of Mr. Clayton, but he has not thought fit to take any the least notice of my request to him. If this proceeds from his resolved, deliberate contempt of me, I shall possess my soul in patience; but I do most humbly beg your thoughts of the matter, and I shall acknowledge your favour with the most sensible gratitude. I am with the greatest respect and truth, Madam, your most obedient, humble servant,

'BAR. JONES.'

Somerville's *Chase*, Dean Swift personally, Savage, and Thomson, figure more or less in these pages; and it appears that Savage owed his life to the intercession of Mrs. Clayton, who induced the Queen to obtain the remission of his sentence of death. After this, we find Lord Tyrconnel recommending him to the post of poet laureate. His Lordship writes to Mrs. Clayton:

"The best judges of poetry that I mean are the Queen and Mr. Pope; I have heard that her Majesty has approved of his poetry. That he lives, is entirely owing to the unparalleled goodness of both their Majesties, which godlike perfection they possess in the highest degree, a virtue inseparable from the greatest minds. After this, you will easily perceive I mean Mr. Richard Savage, who is the bearer of this. I know from my friend, Sir William Strickland, that he was much obliged to you upon the unhappy occasion; and if any more favour was shewn him upon my appearing for him, I acknowledge it with all the gratitudo due to so great an obligation. After this, I need say nothing for his loyalty and good affection to the government. I should think him the last of mankind that would not sacrifice his life for their Majesties' service, to whom he owes it. The favour of great princes is generally invidious; but I know nobody that does not rejoice in the share you have of her Majesty's, who is too discerning a Princess to bestow undeservedly. Producing obscure merit, as in the case of Stephen Duck, has done you a great deal of honour; and if you are so good to favour Mr. Savage in this instance, he stands as much in need

of it, and it will lay a very great obligation on me, who have the honour to be with the greatest esteem and respect, Madam, your most obedient humble servant,

"TYRCONNEL."

Dr. Alured Clarke, a copious correspondent of the Lady of the Bedchamber, writes to her of Thomson:

"I believe it will not be long before Mr. Thomson's poem on 'Liberty' is published. I have seen the first book, and there are such worthy sentiments in it, and his plans are so well calculated for the promoting of good public principles, that though his poetry does lie open to some objections, I cannot but wish him a multitude of readers. The scene of this book is laid in Rome, where he shews that the decay of arts and sciences there is owing to oppression and tyranny; and describes the difference of ancient and modern Rome, with regard to riches and freedom, genius and learning, in the most lively manner, and very much to the advantage of his own country, where Liberty (an island goddess now) maintains her empire. And as Italy, with all its fruitfulness, its warm clime, and every other natural advantage, is yet become a barren and desolate, miserable country, merely by losing its liberty, he draws from thence a very useful lesson to Britons to take care to preserve that blessing which has enabled us to make ourselves more than amends for every disadvantage of our soil and climate."

But we have now gone as far as discretion allows in shewing the nature of this most agreeable work; and we conclude with a letter:

"We find an explanation of a former allusion, and a curious custom of our ancestors is specified.

'Baron Wainwright to Mrs. Clayton.'

Dublin, May 1, 1733.

"Madam,—Our recess from business has been very short since the Christmas holidays; one term ended yesterday. The Court of Exchequer sits all this week; a new term comes on a little after, and then the circuit: till the beginning of August I shall have none of that retirement, with the hopes of which I flattered myself in this kingdom; but then the habit of business gives it a relish, and perhaps the exercise of the judgment yields as great pleasure as the exercise of the imagination; if the one is not so high and lively as the other, it is more solid and lasting. A good state of health adds wings to the hours, which would move very heavily during absence from some friends. This day I sent the head of Henry the Seventh, put up carefully in a box directed to you, and committed to the care of Mrs. Donellan, the Bishop of Killala's sister; she goes for England as soon as the wind serves. The true history of it is this:—Formerly, instead of setting up the effigies of the British Kings in wax-work among the tombs of Westminster Abbey, they took the face of the dead King in plaster of Paris, and contrived to dress a figure of his size in robes, and placed that exact resemblance of the visage for the head. This was one of them; but in the time of Oliver, these, among other footsteps of monarchy, were taken away, and this came into the hands of a person who belonged to the Abbey, a verger, or some other such man; and this is the true account of it, and the workmanship verifies it. The value of it can never be equal to the testimony I would have it bear of my respect, to the gratitude I would wish it to remain a memorial of, nor to the price I set upon the share of the friendship which you have allowed to, Madam, your ever faithful, humble servant,

"J. WAINWRIGHT."

Reminiscences of Coleridge and Southey. By Joseph Cottle. Pp. 516. Houlston and Stoneman. "SAVE me from my friends" was a just alarm, if they were such friends as Joseph Cottle. As if booksellers did not punish authors enough in their lifetime, this (nearly an) Octogenarian has again visited the grave of poor Coleridge, and tried to damn him to everlasting fame. Ten years ago he committed the same posthumous outrage (which

he has now only enlarged and aggravated), putting forth sage moral apologies that he has done so for the cause of truth, and a lesson to mankind. The excuse is invalid. The cause of truth ought not to be, and cannot be served by violating the memory of friendship, and the sanctity of the tomb. Each is a more heinous moral offence than the pretence could be esteemed a moral obligation or virtue. Mr. Cottle has deceived himself, if he thinks otherwise; and no human being, conscious of infirmities in his own nature, and errors in his own conduct, can agree to the dogma that justice could require a sacrifice like this. Let us consider, too, that there is none to contradict or explain. The eloquent voice of Coleridge is silent in the dust; and those who might have defended him (except Wordsworth perhaps) have passed away; and, worse, the evidence of Southey has been brought forward to sustain the charge. Altogether it is a heartless and distressing case; and we deeply lament that it ever should have been obtruded on the world.

Baron Dercsenyi's Researches for a Philanthropic Remedy against Communism. From the German

Pp. 118. J. Shillinglaw.

CONSIDERING the doctrines of Saint Simon, Robert Owen, and Fourier, to be dangerous, our Hungarian author takes a long historical retrospect of many nations, and proposes various measures to re-organise the political economy of the great countries of the earth, so as to improve the condition of their people.

Robin Hood: a Fragment. By the late R. Southey, and Caroline Southey. With other Fragments and Poems by them. Pp. 248. Blackwoods.

INSPIRED by the recollection of many bygone years, the widow of Southey has edited this joint volume, the offspring of their literary labours and affectionate feelings. It is very fragmentary, and unless vouch'd by their names, would hardly, we opine, have been considered worthy of publication. Still, throughout the various compositions the poetic reader will find many fine passages and thoughts; and though they are too desultory for quotation, and the nature of the work forbids criticism, we will venture to recommend it to the reading world as a fit ornament to the shelves where Southey's productions (we fear too many of them) repose.

The Hand-Book of Joking. By Two of the Joneses. Pp. 59. Grant and Griffiths.

This is the age for literary jocularity. Pun and jest carry the day from learning and sense, and satirical and personal witticisms leave intelligence and information in the lurch. With an illustration by Leech, therefore (leeches also being biting), why should not the Joneses put their oar into this ark? They have done so, and plied them as smartly as their brethren, and after the same manner of pulling about.

The Protégé. By Mrs. Ponsonby, authoress of the "Border Wardens," &c. 3 vols. Hurst. This is a droll book, and has given us many a hearty laugh. The circumstances are often so odd, and the expressions so queer, that it is impossible to read it seriously. Nearly all the females are "beautiful as dreams," and all the males "embonpoint," and decidedly handsome; and they make such a medley of love-making among them, that we must refer readers to Mrs. Ponsonby if they wish to inquire for further particulars.

Marie. From the French. Edited by Count D'Orsay. With Illustrations. Pp. 152. Chapman and Hall. We have a dreaminess about the birth and parentage of this charming story; but as its education (i.e. translation and editing) as well as its innate nature, make it quite different from many of its family, brothers or sisters, we will say nothing about it. There is a sweetness of sentiment which runs through the whole, and a simplicity touching with admirable truth upon human motives, and feelings, and sources of action, which must render *Marie* very popular. It is at once playful and pretty, yet acute and profound.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

June 21st, 1847.

SIR,—As the Assyrian inscriptions have excited a good deal of interest, partly in consequence of the arrival at the British Museum of the first portion of Mr. Layard's sculptures, and partly in consequence of the progress which has been already made in deciphering them; and as some confusion appears to exist in the minds of many persons with regard to the places where the several inscriptions have been found, I should hope that the following statement would be found interesting. The inscriptions called "Assyrian" are chiefly from three places—Khorsabad, where M. Botta has made excavations; Nimrud, where Mr. Layard has done the like; and Van, where M. Schulz copied a large number of inscriptions on rocks and stones many years ago. He was murdered by the natives, who imagined that he had been in quest of treasure; but his papers were recovered, and the inscriptions were published at Paris. Of the 42 inscriptions from Van which have been published, 38 are in a language and character which seem peculiarly entitled to the name "Assyrian." In this language I believe only one other inscription is known to exist,—that which was copied by M. Muhlbach on the Upper Euphrates, and which has been published by Prof. Grotewell in the papers of the Syro-Egyptian Society. It was mentioned in the report of the meeting of that Society on the 13th April (see *Literary Gazette*, 24th April), that the names of five kings, in the direct order of succession from father to son, appear in these inscriptions, which, by an error of the reporter are called Botta's instead of Schulz's. These are evidently the same as the six kings which Major Rawlinson mentions in his letter, noticed in the report of the meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on the 5th June (see *Lit. Gaz.* 19th June). The name of the first of these kings is, according to my alphabet, Nilidrus. But one monument of his has been published; and this is not in the proper Assyrian language, but is analogous to the Khorsabad and Nimrud inscriptions, which I feel inclined to call Assyrio-Babylonian, as they appear to differ very slightly from those found at Babylon. I had better mention in this place that the three other inscriptions from Van, which are not Assyrian, properly so called, are in the three kinds of writing used at Persepolis, and were made by Xerxes. The oldest of the properly Assyrian inscriptions belongs to king named Suwines, the son of Nilidrus; then comes one bearing the names of this king and of Ginuwes the son of Suwines as joint sovereigns. Others belong to the last of these kings alone, to Arrasnis, the son of Ginuwes, and to Nilidrus, the son of Arrasnis. The name of the father of the first Nilidrus is also stated, and is probably Major Rawlinson's sixth king: it may, perhaps, be Gutevas; but there are several characters in these names to which as yet only conjectural values can be given. The name which I read Ginuwes is, I have no doubt, the Major's "Ninus;" and, whatever uncertainty may exist as to the first letter being k, kh, or y, I feel confident that it could not have had the power of n; I therefore regard this reading as inadmissible; nor do I think that we have any reason to expect the name of Ninus in this series of kings, who were probably not more ancient than the seventh century B.C. However this may be, it is of some importance that the name of this king occurs in the two inscriptions from Nimrud which have already reached the Museum.—I remain, &c.

EDW. HINCKS.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

June 4th, 11th, and 17th.—The Marquis of Northampton in the chair. The following papers were read: "A comparison of the first and second editions of the *Commercium Epistolicum*," by Mr. A. De Morgan. "On the existence of alternating

diurnal currents of electricity at the terrestrial surface, and their connexion with the diurnal variation of the horizontal magnetic needle," by Mr. W. H. Barlow. "On the value in absolute alcohol of spirits of different specific gravities," by Mr. G. Fownes. "On the solution of linear differential equations," by Mr. C. J. Hargreave. "On the different properties of solar radiation, producing or preventing a deposit of mercury on silver plate coated with iodine or its compounds, with bromine or chlorine, modified by coloured glass media and the vapours of the atmosphere," by Mr. A. C. Claudet. "On the structure of chitons," by Mr. J. E. Gray. "On the function of the intercostal muscles, and on respiratory movements; with some remarks on muscular power in man," by Mr. J. Hutchinson. "On the direction assumed by plants during their growth," by Prof. Macaire, of Geneva. "On the structure and development of the liver," by Mr. C. H. Jones. The Society then adjourned over the summer-vacation to meet again in November.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

May 3d.—Mr. T. Graham, vice-president, in the chair. The following papers were read: "A note from Prof. Miller, of Cambridge, giving the measurements of the crystals of two salts, the sulphate of zinc and soda and the sulphate of magnesia and soda, described in the Society's *Transactions* by Mr. Arrott." "Additions to Mr. Adie's paper read at the last meeting of the Society." "On the analysis of hop-ash," by Mr. H. Watts. "The hops were of the variety called the "grape," grown last year in the neighbourhood of Hawkurst, Kent, in a stiff, loamy soil, resting on the Hastings sand. The produce was 12 cwt. per acre. The amount of ash was found to be 6½ per cent of the weight of the hops, in the condition in which they were received. This ash was highly ferruginous, and contained besides, as shewn in the qualitative analysis, a large quantity of alumina; an ingredient rarely found in plants, and when found commonly attributed to accident. The quantitative analysis of the ash gave in 100 parts:

Chloride of sodium	132
Chloride of potassium	3-09
Carbonate of potash	6-79
Sulphate of potash	18-05
Phosphate of potash	2-50
Silicate of potash	3-83
Carbonate of lime	11-04
Carbonate of magnesia	7-73
Phosphate of lime	14-64
Phosphate of magnesia	4-37
Phosphate of alumina	3-68
Phosphate of iron	4-57
Silica in sandy state	15-44
Charcoal	2-82
	99-87

May 17th.—Mr. W. T. Brande, president, in the chair. "Additions to his paper on catalytic action," by Mr. L. Playfair; "Additions to his paper on crystallography," by Dr. H. B. Leeson; "On a method of analysis for bodies containing nitric acid, with its applications to gun-cotton," by Mr. W. Crum; "On creatinin and creatinin in urine," by Prof. Liebig.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

March 17th.—Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, president, in the chair. A paper by Mr. Dean, "On the growth of fungus in the stomata of *Cactus Niger*," was read. The author commenced by stating the difficulty which existed in ascertaining whether the stomata of plants were pores either actually opening to the outward air, or covered with a delicate membrane, or organs possessing no opening at all. He then stated that a circumstance he had observed in a plant of *Cactus Niger*, which was growing in a Ward's case, and which died in the course of the winter, might possibly throw some light on the subject. Upon examining this plant, a portion of the surface near the top was found to be covered with small black patches, which, on applying the microscope, presented the appearance of being formed of tufts of pear-shaped granules, attached

end to end. Upon more minute investigation, it was found that these tufts had their attachments in the stomata; and from them proceeded a network of filaments, spreading in every direction into the body of the plant, and breaking up its whole structure. These filaments vary in size from $\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{500}$ of an inch. When they pass through the stomata, their character alters, as they then bear fruit, either single, on short peduncles, or attached end to end, frequently to the number of six or eight. Another plant (a *Stapelia*), growing in the same case, had, a few weeks before, been almost entirely destroyed by an unknown cause, which appeared to proceed from the roots upwards, but which, at the time, Mr. Dean did not investigate, although he has no doubt but that it was the presence of a similar parasite, as he feels convinced that the sporules of the fungus enter by the roots, and gradually, but rapidly, extend themselves upwards; and when the plant is totally destroyed, then they protrude themselves through the stomata, as offering less resistance to their progress than any other part of the tough epidermis; and thus proving, in his opinion, that the stomata, if not open, are at most covered with a membrane much thinner than any other portion of the surface, and thus readily allowing these minute fungi to find their way from the interior to the exterior.—Another paper, by the same gentleman, was also read, "On the sources whence the silicious cases of infusorial animalcules in Ichaboe guano are derived. After premising that aquatic birds, in addition to fish, feed largely on marine plants, he proceeded to state, that on a plant of this kind, from Japan, used extensively in China as an ingredient in soups, whose name he had been unable to ascertain, he had found imbedded, in great abundance, round discs precisely similar to those found in the guano. He had also found them on another marine plant from the Mauritius (*Thamnophora Telforia*). From this he infers that these, or similar plants, inhabited by the infusoria, are eaten by the birds; and as the shells, from their silicious nature, are not acted upon by the process of digestion, they remain unchanged in the excrements of which the guano is almost wholly composed.

April 21st.—Mr. G. Burk in the chair. A paper "On the structure and formation of the nails of the fingers and toes," by Mr. G. Rainey, was read. The author commenced by stating that, although the nail is correctly classed among the appendages of the skin, yet the making of this organ may be expected to exhibit an especial organisation, different from that of the cutis, where it is covered by the ordinary cuticle. He then stated that, the object of this paper was, to shew by microscopic preparations, that these inferences are correct; and that the nail consists of at least two distinct structures: one proper to it, the horny-structure, and the other the same as the cuticle; and also, that the matrix of the nail possesses a set of vessels expressly for the purpose of secreting the horny matter. He then proceeded to describe the microscopic appearances of the nail, with reference to these structures, and also of sections of the same. The matrix he described as consisting, in that part which corresponds with the lunula or semi-circular whitish portion of the nail, of several rows of convoluted and variously twisted capillaries, their direction being from above to below, which vessels appear to be for the secretion of the horny part of the nail, and may therefore be termed the horn-vessels; other vessels were described, which he supposes are employed to secrete the cuticular matter of the nail. Between these is situated a plexus of vessels, whose office he considers to be the secretion of a substance intermediate in its properties between horn and cuticle, and serving to connect these together, and thus to facilitate the protrusion of the horny part of the nail properly so called, and to preserve its connexion with the surrounding integument.

May 19th.—Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, president, in the chair. A paper, by Mr. J. Duckett, "On the

minute arrangements of the capillaries in the respiratory organs of fishes," was read. The author, after describing briefly the structure and arrangement of capillaries generally, stated that it was to the microscope that we were mainly indebted for what was known of the capillaries and of the capillary circulation; he then alluded to the large size of the capillaries in the reptilia, and to their minuteness in the gills of fishes; these last he purposed to consider more in detail. In osseous fish, he stated there were four gills on each side, supported on long curved branchial arches; each gill consisted either of a single or double series of lancet-shaped filaments, attached to the branchial arch, like the teeth of a comb. In some animals these filaments, or lamellæ, as they have been termed, were united at their bases; and upon them the respiratory mucous membrane was wonderfully plicated, the pliæ lying always in a direction at right angles to the lamellæ. The arteries which bring the impure blood to the gills ran along the convex border of the branchial arch, whilst the vein ran in the opposite direction. Each artery gave off as many branches as there were lamellæ; the branches divided twice, and then ran along one edge of the pliæ of mucous membrane on the lamellæ, and the vein on the opposite edge; and between these vessels was the most minute plexus of capillaries ever yet described. They formed a delicate hexagonal network, precisely analogous to that in the lungs of all vertebrate animals. The spaces between the capillaries was much less than the diameter of the capillaries themselves; and in the eel they were so close together that a tolerably good defining power was required to separate them. The author also exhibited a lamella from the gill of a skate, in which the capillaries were much larger and more plainly seen than in those of the eel. He then concluded by stating that he had been acquainted with this arrangement of vessels for some years past, but never having seen it described in works on the anatomy of fishes, he was induced to lay the same before the Society, as without the aid of the microscope the delicate arrangement of the respiratory vessels in these animals could never have been witnessed.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

June 22d.—Dr. Gamble in the chair. The first paper read was "On the distinctions between the cervical and dorsal vertebrae in the class Mammalia," by Mr. H. N. Turner. It was followed by a note "On the Spermatozoa of the Indian elephant," by Mr. G. Gulliver, who had availed himself of the recent death of the well-known animal in the Society's collection to ascertain that they do not differ in form from those of many other mammalia, as was demonstrated by comparative drawings from the *Cervidae*, *Camelidae*, *Ursidae*, *Mustelidae*, *Soricidae*, and *Sciuridae*. Mr. Simmonds, who had also assisted at the dissection of the elephant, exhibited portions of the carpus, in which *necrosis* and ulceration of the cartilage had extensively occurred. Prof. Hart remarked, that the elephant which was presented by this Society to the Zoological Society of Dublin had died from a similar affection; and corroborated the statements of Mr. Simmonds as to the normal adhesion of the pleura, and other particulars. It was announced by the Secretary that at future meetings communications on various points of interest connected with the anatomy of the elephant would be made by Prof. Owen, who was engaged in examining the remains which had been presented to the College of Surgeons for that purpose. Mr. Gray read a paper "On the osteological characters of some new species of *Hystriidae*, belonging to the genus *Acanthion*, *A. Hodgsonii*, *A. brevispinosum*, *A. Javanicum*, and *A. Cuvieri*." Mr. Gray also communicated the description of a new lizard, which he characterised as a second species of his genus *Argalia*, under the name of *Arg. olivacea*. It was obtained by Mr. Dyson, who has just returned from Venezuela. The Secretary read an account (communicated by Lord Derby)

of a hybrid between the common white and the black Australian swan, produced in 1845, at Lord Shannon's demesne of Castle Martyr, county Cork. Prof. Nilsson exhibited the skull of a dog, which he regards as the most ancient condition of that animal in a domesticated state. It was found in a tubercle in Scandinavia, which also contained bones of *Ursus spelaeus*. On comparison with recent skulls in the British Museum, it appears most closely to resemble the Pariah dog of India. The Prince of Canino, Prof. Esmark of Christiania, Capt. Smith, who has lately arrived from Nipal, Mr. Gulliver, and Prof. Hart, took part in the discussion, with which the meeting concluded.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, June 16th.—The commemoration was held this morning in the usual form, when the following degrees were conferred:

Honorary Doctors in Divinity.—The Right Rev. G. J. T. Spencer, University College, Lord Bishop of Madras; the Rev. A. Short, Christ Church College, Bishop Designate of Adelaide; the Rev. R. Gray, University College, Bishop Designate of Cape Town.

Doctor in Divinity ad eundem.—The Rev. C. Perry, Cambridge, Bishop Designate of Melbourne.

Honorary Doctors in Civil Law.—General Sir P. Maitland, G.C.B.; H. H. Southey, M.D., F.R.S.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

THE last volume of the transactions of this Society has just appeared, and appears to be of average merit, but not requiring from us any lengthened notice. It is unfortunate that the antiquaries cannot manage to produce papers bearing the same relation to archaeological learning as those in the *Philosophical Transactions* do to science. The comparative stations of the two are widely separated. Here, instead of an able and argumentative dissertation on a subject of real importance, we have a lengthened account, by the Rev. J. Hunter, laborious it may be, but inconceivably dull and useless it undoubtedly is, of an academy which somebody intended to form about two centuries ago! It is truly lamentable that the funds of a body like the Society of Antiquaries should be thrown away on printing disquisitions of this kind, to say nothing of the discredit which accompanies them. We hope for better things; but if the Society wishes to take its place in public estimation, no such papers as that we have just mentioned must be suffered to find place in the *Archæologia*. If Mr. Hunter had given us the history of any institution now or recently existing, we might have been obliged to him; but to write a long paper on a wild project somebody unknown to fame conceived in the time of James I. is a performance merely harmless, if he had retained it in his own study, but perfectly mischievous now it occupies the place of more useful information.

BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

June 23d. Council Meeting.—The President in the chair. After the election of associates, several exhibitions were laid upon the table: among which were some good specimens of Norman tiles, from the site of Durnford Priory, near Petersfield, forwarded by Mr. Harris; and a rare and large variety of the gold-ring money, lately procured from Cork by Mr. Crofton Croker.—Mr. Smith read a letter from the Rev. H. Vachell, of Foulness, Essex, relating to a discovery of Roman remains on that island, the particulars of which are promised to be laid before the Association by the Rev. W. F. Hope.—A letter from the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Shorwell, Isle of Wight, was read. It referred to the mural paintings, of which Mr. Barton had furnished an account. The painting of St. Christopher, it appears, is to be preserved.—It was announced that paintings of a superior description had been during the last week discovered on the walls of Great Walham Church, Essex. By the aid of the vicar they have been preserved; and Mr. Fairholt has made complete drawings, which will be exhibited at the public meeting on Friday.—Mr. J. Rooke communicated a copy of a Roman inscription,

excavated on the line of the Caledonian Railway, near Carlisle.—Several other communications, from Messrs. Keete, Combs, &c., were, on account of press of business, postponed to the Friday's meeting.

Messrs. Wright and Roach Smith then stated the result of their visit to Warwick to prepare for the approaching Congress. It appears a local committee, of some of the most active and influential townspeople, has been formed, and is at the present moment engaged in making arrangements for the meeting, which promises to be well attended, and to be patronised by the leading nobility and gentry of the county. Lord Leigh has very kindly signified his intention to receive the members and visitors at Stoneleigh Abbey; and Mr. W. F. Lucy, of Charlecote, has been equally forward in offering attention on the day of the proposed visit to his seat, and to Stratford-upon-Avon. Lord Craven will throw open Combe Abbey, which is proposed to be visited on the same day with Coventry. The Earl of Warwick and Lord Brooke will afford every facility of access to Warwick Castle, and its rich stores of antiquities; and the Mayor and Corporation have placed the Town-hall, and other public apartments, at the disposal of the General Committee.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

RESUMING our long-suspended reports of the series of able papers read in the Society during the present session, we have to go back to March 11th, on which day Mr. Birch, of the British Museum, read an elaborate memoir, with reference to his translation of, and comment on, the statistical tablet of Karnak, which had been communicated to a former meeting. We regret the want of details necessary to convey a notion of the value of this attempt to unfold the arcana of the venerable monuments of Egypt. Its immediate subject was the tomb of an officer at Thebes, which has been published by Mr. Hoskins and Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and which Mr. Birch considers to be a pictorial representation of the statistical tablet. The nations represented are the P-hen-t, who appear to be the north-western Africans; the Kefa, who are described as situated "in the midst of the great waters;" the people of southern Peti, an Ethiopian nation; and the Ruten-nu, who are said in the text to be "behind the great waters." The memoir was accompanied by a translation and restoration of the inscriptions, and a detailed account of the objects offered in tribute by the conquered nations.

March 25th.—The Secretary read a paper by Mr. Bonomi, in continuation of one read at the meeting of Feb. 25th (see *Lit. Gaz.* March 20th), "On the defacement of certain Egyptian monuments." In the present communication Mr. Bonomi was enabled to adduce some further evidence respecting the period of the restoration of the defaced monuments, and of the worship of Amun, the divinity whose name and figure were obliterated; and as to what divinity occupied the place of that deity in the period between the defacement and the reinsertion. This evidence he drew, 1st, from one of those admirable specimens of Egyptian art, the lions of Lord Prudhoe, in the British Museum, on the plinth of which may be seen the word Amun, imperfectly erased, so as plainly to indicate that it was perfect before the defacement. 2d. From a sculptured fragment in the same splendid collection, representing Thothmes III. leading the divinities Mut-Ra and Athor into the magnificent abode which he had prepared for them in the sacred enclosure of the great temple at Karnak, where the beautiful fragment in question was found. That this group was executed during the lifetime of the monarch represented, may be ascertained from the shape of his beard; that it still occupied the conspicuous position in which it had been placed at the time of the Exodus, is to be inferred from the circumstance of the figures of the divinities being recarved out of what remained of the former divinities, after they had suffered degradation, on account,

probably, of their failing to deliver the Egyptians from the terrible calamities which accompanied that event. These conclusions are confirmed by the superior workmanship and greater salience of the figure of the king as compared with those of the divinities; by the contrivance adopted, on the renewing of the latter, to make up a deficiency occasioned by the defacement; and by manifest indications, in the figures of the divinities, of the style of the age of Rameses, to which period the restoration of the defaced monuments, and of the worship of Amun, has been referred.

May 13th.—The Secretary read "Remarks and additional views on Dr. Lepsius's proofs that Mount Serbal is the true Mount Sinai; on the Wilderness of Sin; and on the Sinaic inscriptions," by Mr. J. Hogg. The proofs alluded to, as advanced by Dr. Lepsius, appear in his recently published *Tour to the Peninsula of Sinai*. In his remarks upon, and confirmation of, them, Mr. Hogg first adverred to the facts advanced by Burckhardt respecting the existence of inscriptions in unknown characters, and of steps regularly formed in the rock on Mount Serbal, as indicating that this mountain was at a very early period regarded as a place of holy resort. The claims to be looked upon as "the Mount of God," sometimes advanced in favour of Gebel Mousa and Gebel Katherin, seem worthy of but slight notice. Dr. Robinson ascribes that distinction to Gebel Horeb; but with little probability, if only on account of the extreme difficulty of its ascent. Sinai is sometimes called in Scripture, Paran, or Faran; but it appears from the testimony of the Arabian historian, Makrizi, as well as from the circumstance of the valley at its base still bearing the same name, that Mount Serbal is Mount Paran; therefore Mount Serbal is also Sinai. Moreover, Serbal would seem, from its insulated grandeur and accessible slope, peculiarly suited to have been the scene of the solemn occurrences that took place at the giving of the Mosaic law. Again, from the original meaning of Horeb, or Choreb, as signifying "earth," "slime," which is likewise the import of "Sin," the name of the wilderness or valley whence Sinai derives its name, the writer farther identified that mountain with Sinai, with Paran, and consequently with Serbal.

Of the inscriptions in the unknown characters which exist in this mountain, some were published by Niebuhr, several by Burckhardt, and a few are given by Laborde. But by far the most extensive collection of such inscriptions is that made by the Rev. G. F. Grey, and published by the Society. In this collection, one appears to be bilingual, the second portion being in Greek characters. It is imperfect, and is restored by Böckh, and published in the third volume of his *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, as follows:

Μηνοῦ Ἀδός Ἐρσου Καλιταλού Μάρον
ἐνθάδε θάθων.

The writer of the present communication assigned reasons for proposing to read:

Μηνοῦ Φαῖδος Ἐρσου
Καλιταλού Μάρον
ἐνθάδε θάθων.

The earliest author who mentions these inscriptions is Cosmas Indopleustes, early in the sixth century. He asserts that they are in the Hebrew language; and there can be no reasonable doubt but the old opinion, that they were left by the Israelites in their wanderings, has such support at the least as may be derived from the possession by that people of cursive characters at the era of the Exodus.

May 27th.—The Secretary read a memoir "On cuneiform inscriptions," by Mr. J. Landseer. Mr. Landseer is known to have devoted much ingenious research to the investigation of this subject, particularly by means of the Chaldean cylindrical seals. The present paper was part of a longer work devoted to the same inquiries, but specifically, in this division, to a consideration of the recent discoveries of Major Rawlinson. With the Major's results, Mr. Landseer described himself as

wholly dissatisfied; his chief objections being directed to the total want, in the proposed system of explanation, of that simplicity which, Mr. L. asserted, must necessarily belong to the language of so early a people as the Assyrians. These views he confirmed by the testimony of Schlegel, and of Mr. S. Sharpe in his *History of Egypt*.

June 10th.—At this meeting, the Secretary commenced the reading of a paper, which we unhesitatingly pronounce an important contribution to the existing stores of Grecian paleography. Its subject is the "Inscribed Pottery of Rhodes and Cnidus," a large collection of which has fallen into the hands of its author, Mr. Stoddart, her Majesty's Consul at Alexandria. Concerning the valuable facts and inferences deduced from these materials, we propose to give an ample notice of the paper, the reading of the completion of which on Thursday last concluded a busy and interesting session.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.

PREPARATORY to the forthcoming Exhibition at Westminster Hall, to which the paying portion of the public will be admitted next Monday, the artists were allowed two days to varnish and retouch their performances. This took place last Monday and Tuesday, from five o'clock in the morning until dusk. Many availed themselves of the opportunity to the fullest extent; and the result of Mr. Peckham's ample and careful accommodation, and especially of the friendly intercourse and mutual advice of the artists, is an improvement of at least 30 per cent on the pictures, about 130 in number, forming a display of native talent far beyond any yet witnessed. But one opinion existed among the rivals, that on no occasion had they seen so many clever performances and so few bad. Those who have competed in every one of these national exhibitions are Horsley, Townsend, Armitage, Pickersgill, Cobbold, the Foggo, Lucy, W. Riviere, Claxton, Morris, Severn, Aglio, Salter, Frank Howard, Bendixen, Blailey, and, we believe, Rippingale, and J. P. Davis. Poole, Cross, Watts, Paton, have also appeared on previous occasions; and of new men, the two Landers, Sir W. Allen, S. Cooper, Stanfield, Dobson, G. B. Moore, F. Goodall, Middleton, Joy, Dighton, Brownrigg, Schetky, and Lord Compton, must not be forgotten; and others, several of very youthful ambition, will be remarked. Poole's "Generosity of Edward to the famished People of Calais" was considered an extraordinary performance; for expression, colour, and all the executive merits, beyond any of his former pictures. Horsley's "Prince Harry trying on the Crown" is also a production worthy of him—all but the Prince: that is to say, the dying King, and all the accessories, magnificent; but the figure of Hal, though wonderful for execution, is not well chosen. Lander's "Christ blessing little Children" is also a beautiful specimen; and his brother's "Christ walking on the Sea," meritorious. Among our old contributors, Townsend's "Charlie in the Oak," Armitage's "Victory over the Enirs of Sindie," Thomas's "Allegories," and Watts's "Creation of the British Navy by Alfred," are not deemed successful; whilst Cross by his "Death of Richard Lion-hearted," Lucy in his "Religious Exiles," the Foggo with their "Archbishop Langton's Appeal to the Barons at St. Edmund's Bury," Salter in the "Education of Alfred," Claxton by his "Burial of Sir John Moore," Pickersgill with the "Dead Body of Harold," and Riviere's "Acts of Mercy," fully sustain their reputation. Mannerism and self-sufficiency have spoiled the pictures of several of the most noted of the artists. Among the new candidates for popular fame, Sir W. Allen's "Battle of Waterloo" is a general view of that important action [of Sidney Cooper's, for the skill with which the horses and other details are executed, we have already spoken]. The Victories of the Nile and of Trafalgar (by Schetky, Stanfield, &c.) are satisfactory; and the artists will receive their due share of public notice. Mr. Brownrigg's "Dockyard" is

an ingenious and beautiful "history of a merchant-ship" in its growth, strength, and decay. Dighton's "Evening after the Defeat of the Britons," and other landscapes in the collection, are also suitable and interesting; though generally that department does not, in comparison with the fine display of native historical talent, maintain its usual position. Nor would it be right to omit Haydon's "Banishment of Aristides," or Lord Compton's poetical and otherwise honourable début, which raises his lordship to the rank of an artist.—(From a Correspondent.)

Burford's Panorama.—A private view of one of Mr. Burford's delightful works took place yesterday, and is by this time open to the public. It possesses peculiar interest at the present moment, when our English heroes, who have rendered their names illustrious, are arriving on their native shores from the scenes of their triumphant conquests in India. To the friends of such (and who are not their friends?), Mr. Burford's view of the Himalaya mountains must prove one of sterling interest and attraction. It is calm, quiet, and vast, as such a subject must be; but every feature of interest in the English positions, residences, &c., is well delineated; and the whole panorama one of more than usual excitement to those who had friends in India in such stirring times as have lately passed away.

The Royal Adelaide Institute held its first *conversazione* on Wednesday, or, more strictly speaking, a preliminary meeting, at which the committee explained fully and fairly the objects of the institution. From this explanation we gathered that its present position is better than its promoters anticipated; that though there are works of an inferior order in the gallery, yet they are the works of the very young (to whom the power of exhibiting is the greatest spur); that many works have been sold; and that promises have been given by many artists of reputation to paint expressly for the Institute; and, consequently, that they look forward with great hope to the ensuing year. To promote their objects, these *conversazioni* are to be continued every fortnight, with the reading of papers connected with the fine arts, and for the re-union of artists and their friends. This is a step in the right direction.

Fine Arts and Virtu.—There is something melancholy in the continual flow of disposition, by the hammer of the auctioneer, after the death of their owners, of articles studiously collected and highly valued by distinguished men. We have lately had occasion to mention some extensive sales of this kind, noble libraries, rare collections of coins, &c. by Mr. Leigh Sotheby; and last week Messrs. Christie filled a measure of the same sort in a manner of much interest to the observers of these sad transitions, reminding them of the old philosophical Scottish adage, *A [all] was others', and a will be others'.* First we had Thomas Grenville's porcelain, some of it once the property of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette; then Mr. Oldnall's pictures by British artists, living and dead; then Mr. Joseph Planta's Etruscan pottery and superb china, &c.; then Mr. Eastlake's early drawings in Greece and Italy. Porcelain, medals, &c. of the deceased Mr. Harman; and last the pictures which belonged to Sir W. Curtis, and some grand works received from the Coesvelt Gallery. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* What industrious fleas are human beings!!

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FRANCE.

Paris, June 22, 1847.
At the very moment I write, M. Emile de Girardin, chief editor of the *Presse*, is traduced before the Chamber of Peers, to account for certain allegations published in the *Presse*, and considered by the Chamber as attainting its honour. This journalist, who has ever professed himself the champion of the peerage, deemed it prudent to appeal to the gratitude of that illustrious body, and the *Presse* of

this day is filled with extracts, from which the noble members of the upper house may infer how much they are venerated and appreciated by M. de Girardin, and see what zeal he has ever displayed in their defence. I know not whether these tactics will secure impunity to the accused. The debates which took place before the Chamber of Deputies when the question was mooted as to whether that Chamber would grant the necessary authorisation for traducing one of its members before another tribunal,—those debates, I say, were not favourable to M. de Girardin. Ministers replied by the most absolute and explicit denial, repudiating the instances of corruption imputed to them by M. de Girardin. They did better: they read in the tribune a letter, which proved that M. de Girardin had offered, in exchange for a peerage for his father, the silence, and even the connivance of his paper in respect to acts of administration which he personally disapproved. This somewhat staggered the defenders of M. de Girardin; and in the first moment of confusion neither that honorable deputy, nor the Opposition which had taken his part, bethought themselves of pointing out that such bargains are never proposed to ministers who are incapable of accepting them. The next day, however, public composure had restored each man to his senses; and from this deplorable conflict the ministry and M. de Girardin came out both equally dishonoured. It is now manifest to every man possessing common sense, that parliamentary corruption is with us, now, as bold, as brazen, and as infamous as it was in England in the time of Robert Walpole.

Friday next, as a sequence to the scandal of the Girardin affair, will begin the prosecution of the General Cubières, the ex-minister of war, accused of having purchased from M. Teste, ex-minister of public works, the concession of a coal-mine, at the price of a certain number of industrial shares. The Chamber of Peers, contrary to precedent, decided that the whole of the parliamentary procedure should remain enveloped in the strictest secrecy. The newspapers, and even the *Moniteur Universel*, have been interdicted from publishing any thing relating to this subject. Publicity will only begin when contradictory debates shall be entered upon.

It is no fault of mine if nought is spoken of in Paris besides these political turpitudes, and if the painful feeling of surprise which they occasion prevent any other subject from attracting public attention. In vain have been produced the last two volumes of the "Histoire des Girondins," a strange work, which has all the faults and all the qualities of the most brilliant extemporaneous compositions; in vain has M. A. Dumas produced at his Théâtre Historique a very meagre imitation of Schiller's drama, entitled "Intrigue et Amour." Neither book nor drama have a chance of creating the slightest sensation when the public is so much pre-occupied with other matters. Who, for instance, noticed the death of M. Ballanche, member of the French Academy? He was a dreamer, an eccentric philosopher, a man who had thrown upon history I know not what poetical veil which would raise it to the level of epic poetry. His "Paléogénésie Sociale," his book of the "Dernier Homme," are known to a very few readers, and are not the less monuments of a most distinguished mind. M. de Chateaubriand and Mme. Récamier, in whose intimate society he lived, took charge of his literary fortune, and without much trouble procured for him a seat in the Academy, where nobody either knew or feared him. Never did a literary man live either poorer or more disinterested. Before his nomination to the Academy he enjoyed a pension of 2000f. (80l.). The moment he was elected, he returned his *brevet* to the minister, saying that the pension ought to be bestowed on some writer poorer than himself, and set to work to eke out his life upon the 1200f. (48l.) he was entitled to by his academical seat.

Shall I draw your notice to a most curious book for erudite readers? It is a volume entitled "Le

Palais Mazarin," by M. le Comte de Laborde, member of the Institute and of the Chamber of Deputies. At first the object of M. de Laborde was merely to give an answer to the detractors of the Bibliothèque Royale, who desire to transfer this vast monument to some suburb, as its present site stands in the centre of Paris, and would sell for exorbitant prices. But while he laboured to preserve the present state of things, the learned writer was betrayed into writing the whole history of this palace, which Giulio Mazarini erected on the site occupied by a country house belonging to the President Tuceuf. He had purchased it in consequence of its vicinity to the Palais Royal, where the Queen (Anne of Austria) resided; subsequently, when the favourite minister extended his interest, his power, his rank, the palace was aggrandised, furnished, and magnificently decorated. Rich draperies, rare marbles, antique statues, precious bronzes, were there accumulated. Now a wing was erected, now a gallery was extended. The whole of Europe was ransacked to embellish this splendid residence, the Hampton Court of this second Wolsey.

"Ambassadors and ministers of state," says M. de Laborde in his interesting researches, "were the intermediate agents in these negotiations. People witnessed the arrival at the palace in the Rue de Richelieu of chariots from Rome and Florence, horses and dogs from England and Spain; ebony furniture, inlaid with ivory and hard stones, were sent from Italy, together with fans destined for presents. The damask draperies, embroidered with the arms of the cardinal, were manufactured at Milan; Haarlem, Genoa, and Venice vied in forwarding linen and lace; China furnished the porcelains, which enhanced by their colours the brilliancy of the gold and silver plate. From the Levant were brought the large carpets, from Venice the large mirrors, from all countries diamonds and precious stones."

The Palais Mazarin became, at the death of the cardinal, the property of that Duc de Mazarin (the husband of Hortense Mancini), a kind of madman, whose bigotry clouded his intelligence, and who mutilated the nudity of the most splendid statues, and filled all the appointments of his household by drawing lots. Much later, the financier Law and the Marchioness of Lambert, a pedantic blue-stocking if ever there lived one, resided in this royal demesne. In the notes appended to his book, M. de Laborde gives the most curious details of the luxuries of those by-gone times. The mangers for the horses in the cardinal's stables were made of precious woods inlaid. Their halters were woven of silk. The Constable of Luynes would buy fifteen chariots to pick out an easy one. Mazarin would import, as a present for the young Queen Maria Therese, a team of six cream-coloured horses from Muscovy. He presented her about the same time with 1,200,000 francs worth of plate, and 1,200,000 francs of those times were well worth four millions of our money.

Other anecdotes, admirably descriptive of the customs of those times, are accumulated in this curious work. We see there an ambassador from Denmark raising, without ceremony, the neckerchief of the Queen, that he might admire her neck, "which was beautiful," and the Queen enchanted with this piece of familiarity. We see there the highest dames sleeping two together in the same bed, because those beds were of enormous size, and the rooms very cold. We see the ladies of the highest rank claim as their privilege the right of going out masked, and remaining with their faces thus concealed in the most numerous assemblies. The honour of having a night-lamp lighted by the bedside during the night appertained exclusively to princesses; this light was termed *le mortier*. In order to light the streets, the noblemen used to place in their balconies large copper candlesticks, with candles of white wax; some would add transparencies, on which their arms were painted. "Their vanity could be seen through them," says a writer

of our times. All this can only give you a very superficial notion of the minute researches which M. de Laborde has gathered together in this curious pamphlet in advocacy of the present site of the Bibliothèque Royale. Most assuredly, people would not seek them there, if criticism did not point them out, as it is her duty to do.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

CENTRALISATION : RUSSIA.

THE carrying out in so many measures, and to such an extent, of the great principle of Centralisation in our own country, and the earnest interest which the question awakens in the minds of all thinking men, have induced us to submit the following paper to our readers. It is translated from the Russian, and has caused a strong sensation in that empire; but there is so much of originality and universal applicability of its views, that we feel certain of their being duly appreciated and seriously pondered upon by all ranks who deem the science of government worthy of their consideration.

A few Words about Moscow and Petersburgh.

Not one of the European empires presents so remarkable an appearance in relation to its centre as the Russian. In the west of Europe the structure of public life is twofold: either according to the centralisation system, by which every thing is drawn to one point, grouped around one capital, as in France, and to some extent in England; or on the system of detachment, wherein we meet with several centres instead of one, to each of which there gravitates a known number of cities, and a certain extent of territory, as in Italy and Germany: each of these systems has its manifest inconveniences. Where there is one centre, one capital, as in France, the current of life by flowing to one point weakens the force of all its fellows. It is well known that Paris swallows up all the political, intellectual, and spiritual activity of France. Whatever is coveted by Paris, the whole nation wants, and in the majority of cases it has no choice; willing or unwilling, it is compelled to submit to the legislator. Heyne wittily compares all the provincial towns of France to stations on the road; all whose individuality is lost in their greater or lesser distance from their common centre. It is evident in such a case that strength itself must be accompanied by weakness. To unity and totality, variety and all the privacies of the national life are sacrificed. In the opposite system we meet with the other extreme. The absence of a common centre creates more variety, and a greater abundance in specialities; the national life not rushing to a middle point is everywhere diffused in almost equal strength. To this alone may be attributed all the intellectual wealth of Germany, and all the great creations of art which cover Italy. But, on the other hand, to what must we attribute the political insignificance and weakness of the German and Italian regions in both these degrees, if not to the want of a living centre, in other words, of a metropolis common to all?

In Russia a scene is presented to us as totally distinct from the centralising system of France as from the system of detachment in Germany or Italy. From time immemorial the national life of Russia has been so constituted that neither of these systems is to be found in it unconditionally. To speak mathematically, she does not revolve in a circle round one centre, nor in many circles round several centres, but describes an ellipse like the planets of the solar system, with the difference only of having, instead of two ideal foci, living ones,—her two capitals. To judge by laws often repeated in our history, it appears that the northern capital of Russia has always been the centre of her external civilisation, and the southern of her intellectual and spiritual activity. The northern, like the head, has been the representative of the practical and reasoning part of life, whilst the southern has represented the theoretical and imaginative side. On this very principle our history exhibits to us Novgorod and Kieff. There

can be no doubt that the fundamental principles of early Russia's public life received their fullest development in Novgorod, and not at Kieff; on the other hand, it was Kieff, and not Novgorod, that christianised Russia, and became the cradle of her internal civilisation. Kieff introduced to Russia the religion and civilisation of Byzantium, Novgorod put forth the Russian Praoda (the Russian code), and the Germanic Scandinavian law. The partition period* did not annul, but only weakened, the weight and reputation of the two centres of Russian life. When the Muscovite Principedom arose, and Moscow supplanted Novgorod, the spirit of civilisation that had been vacillating between Moscow and Vladimir was finally concentrated in the former city; but Kieff remained as before, the mental and spiritual centre. It is true that her action was interrupted; though still the holy city of orthodoxy, she ceased for a time to be a Russian city;† but all the former pre-eminence was resumed on the establishment of an ecclesiastical school, and subsequently of an academy; the brotherhood of Kieff once more became the core and the nursery of Russian civilisation.

In the latter part of the Muscovite monarchy, as afterwards in the first half of the eighteenth century, Kieff sent forth into Russia great luminaries, preachers, and sages, recalling the first times of the monastery's foundation. The day of reformation came; Peter cast his eyes upon Europe; he earnestly desired, as far as in him lay, to get closer to it, geographically as well as morally. And here a question suggests itself by the way: would Petersburg have been founded in 1703 without the defeat at Narva in 1700? Would not Peter rather have erected Riga into our second capital, a city of considerable note already, possessing a port and situated at a distance from the west of Europe that corresponded still more with the Reformer's views? Be it as it may, the new career upon which Russia was entering demanded a new capital. Whether the ultimate choice of Petersburg as a capital and place of residence be due to Peter or to one of his successors at the suggestion of Munich, matters not: the principal point remained the same, that a new centre of civilisation was felt to be indispensable. Petersburg took the place of Moscow as the centre of administration to the empire; but it left her another distinction. Taking the head, it left her the heart; in losing her political position she maintained her moral. This distinction, allowed her by latest history, is acknowledged not only by Russians, but by foreigners, at the head of whom may be placed the great conqueror of modern times. Wishing to humble Russia, he sought, in accordance with his usual tactics, to pierce her through the heart; and only to Napoleon's sense of the national pre-eminence of Moscow do we owe the undesired honour of his memorable visit. At the same time, the same relations existed between Moscow and Petersburg as had formerly existed between it and Kieff; it became the centre of Russia's mental and spiritual activity. The foundation of the Slavonic Greek and Latin academy, and subsequently of the university, made Moscow to a certain degree what the Pecherchaisia monastery and the cathedral there had formerly made Kieff;—Moscow at this time educated the greater part of our first-rate writers and statesmen; she dispersed to all the ends of the Russian empire, beginning at Petersburg, the flower of Russian youth, the best pledges of Russia's future weal. In course of time many amongst us grew accustomed to look upon Petersburg as the representative of European life, and upon Moscow as the cradle of national life.

Let me observe here that this distinction of national from European life appears to me to be erroneous; we Russians, deeming ourselves one of

the European nations, cannot, by a law of our nature, separate our national life from a general European principle, or in other words, from a principle of Christianity. Experience has shewn, that notably there where the pulse of Russian nationality beats most vigorously, the European principle stands confessed, and is developed in the most striking manner. The principle is manifested in Moscow more independently than anywhere else in Russia; it is developed there not from a spirit of imitation, but in consequence of an internal necessity; it does not come from without, neither will it remain on the surface of society. This only shews to what degree the want of civilisation is essential to our nationality, how broad and elastic the Russian nature is, not satisfied with former mediocrities, but striving to extend its limits in conformity to our innate law. Was not Lomonosoff educated in Moscow, that first independent Russian representative of European science? Did not Novikoff work in Moscow? Was it not here that Karaimzin passed his youth, he who brought the European and pure Russian elements together into our language and literature? Was it not from this place that he counteracted the efforts of the Petersburg Slavonophiles and the Petersburg Academy, who thought that, in defending the Slavonic language of the church, which they scarcely understood, they were defending the whole national tongue. Moscow, by her principal representatives, has shewn that she does not distinguish between a true Russian and a genuine European: she has ever shewn that she opposes imposture, whether it assumes exclusive nationality at one time, or exclusive Europeanism at another.

The perpetual existence in Russia of two centres, one administrative and outwardly civilising, the other intellectual and spiritual, as we have seen, belongs to us only of all European states. It appears from our history, as if the two systems of government spoken of above had been reconciled, and Russian society had found that formula by which the extremes of both systems were resolved into one, and the advantages and disadvantages thereby equalised. There has never been with us one single all-engulfing centre, any more than that fractionary broken up state of things, the result of feudalism and conquest. It is universally allowed that the relations of Rome to Catholic countries are quite unlike the relations existing between Kieff and the Russian cities; that on the other hand, the distinctive marks of, for instance, Oxford and Cambridge in England, or Upsala in Sweden, are very different from what characterised Kieff during the Muscovite monarchy, or Moscow at the present day. The position of Kieff formerly, and Moscow now, relative to the administrative centre of Russia, reminds us rather of the relation between the right and left halves of Paris, that is, between the Sorbonne and the university, and the other parts of the city. But there only a river divides the spiritual and temporal hemispheres of France, whilst in our case they are not only separated by a vast space, but by all the peculiarities of local development, all the polarity in the process of Russian society. Novgorod and Kieff,—Kieff and Moscow,—Moscow and Petersburg—these are the two poles on whose unceasing action the history of Russia revolves; one city is the complement of the other, and the indispensably mutual need of each other is most remarkably manifest in times of crisis and general misfortune. Kieff, whilst she kept secure within her walls the national faith and orthodoxy, was not able to save the nation from intestine war or from the Tartar invasion;—Moscow did save her. In the year 1612 the imperial capital of the Moscovite dominions was saved, not by Kieff, but by the second Russian monastery, the living inheritor of the first. The pulse of Russia ceasing to beat for a time in Moscow, throbbed within the walls of Troitska Sergievskaya monastery. The spiritual life of Russia, never hostile to her civil development, aroused and kept it up when on the verge of ruin. At her call, with the co-operation

of other Russian towns, the people awoke from their temporary stupor, and everywhere stood up to the national work, beginning with Nijni Novgorod. In the year 1812 a new calamity overtook Moscow: had she been alone—had there been no other capital where the machinery of government could continue to work without interruption, who can tell what miseries Russia might have had to pass through? The Sergievskaya monastery had now no longer power to save her. Russia was saved—besides by the noble self-devotion of Moscow, the national spirit and the Russian army—by Petersburg, which preserved inviolable the administration of government. Local patriotism is a thing unknown to us; but in return there is nothing we think of more importance or more elevated than the general and complete life of the Russian people and government. Every circumstance of history that does not proceed from accident, but is a necessary result of general development, is in our eyes equally important and venerable. But to consider historical appearances with an equal eye does not mean to confound them. Sharp differences, in many instances amounting to antagonism, have grown up between Petersburg and Moscow, and have served more than once already, in our literature, as subjects for comparison more or less able and witty. The characteristics of Moscow cannot indeed otherwise be set forth than by defining the difference between it and Petersburg; we take the liberty therefore of filling out the observations of other people.

Whoever is acquainted with Amsterdam and Berlin must acknowledge that Petersburg is a combination (only on a larger scale) of those two cities—one half reminds us of the capital of Prussia, the other of the capital of Holland. Moscow recalls no other place, it is like nothing but itself; this proceeds from the fact that Petersburg is a city that was made—Moscow one that has made itself;—to be convinced of the latter fact, without the necessity of comparison with history, we will only glance at a plan of the city. Moscow herself is of a moderate size; her cradle is her centre; around this centre, the Kremlin. History has drawn four circles more or less accurate; the *Kitoi Gorod* (China Town) or city by privilege; beyond this, at some distance from its walls, comes the *Bieloz Gorod* (White Town), which is succeeded at a considerable distance by the *Temlanoi*, a wide ribbon of boulevard; the *Temlanoi Gorod* is surrounded by the so-called ramparts, and by the *Sadonia* (Gardens), which are again succeeded by suburbs locked in on every side by mounted ramparts. In such way does the genius of history seem to have thrown the Kremlin like a stone into the wide ocean of Russian life, and produced circles ever widening. This is not all; if we raise our glance from the plan of Moscow to the map of European Russia, we shall see that the circles round the Kremlin do not stop with the outline of the city; new circles are described around it, or rather wreaths of cities, at 30, 60, 90, 180, and 360 versts distance.* Further, the central power of Moscow is not limited to this. If we remember that the city lies in the middle of an elevated flat,† so to speak, at no great distance from which flows the Volga, Okka, and Dnieper, with other rivers

* These widening circles round a principal centre—Moscow, or more correctly the Kremlin, are clearly seen on the old maps of Russia. The first circles are described as villages, suburbs, monasteries; then towns, of which the furthest are called borders. By recent alterations in the high roads, distances have been changed; but it is not very long since carriers made their agreements for 2, 3, and 4 *sinecches* of versts from Moscow. Kleen (according to the old verst), Cerpunkoff, Koloma, were on the first 90; Tver, Toula, on the second; Orel and Tamboff on the fourth and fifth, and so forth. Kalanga, Rastoff, Vladimir, Rezan, Yaroslaff, &c. would also enter into this disposition.—Author.

† The employment of these two contradictory terms is sufficiently warranted by the observations of Gestner, made a few years back for the Petersburg line of railway; they shew that the average height of the river of Moskva is on a level with the extremity of the spire of the admiralty at Petersburg;—so Petersburg is lower than Moscow by an admiralty—no more.

* A period of 400 years (1054-1463), during which the principle of dividing the kingdom amongst all the members of the reigning family prevailed; consequently a period of continual civil war.—Translator.

† When the city fell under the Polish yoke.

of less consequence; that in its navigable, and consequently mercantile relations, spite of the insignificance of its own river, Moscow forms one of the most favourable and natural knots of junction, where are seen converging and diverging roads to every corner of Russia; we cannot sufficiently admire the happy choice of such a capital, and the true national feeling that prompted that choice. I do not stop to speak of the central character of the Moscow dialect, superior to all the Russian dialects, and forming a just medium between that of the south west in *o*, and that in the north east in *o*; nor will I enlarge upon the fact that Moscow, particularly of late, serves as a centre to our industry, as much by the number and worth of its factories—as by the vast extent of their productions. Volumes might be written on the central importance of Moscow, with regard to its historical, political, industrial and philological relations.

Contrasted with the central position of Moscow, Petersburg, standing on the verge of the empire, offers to view an extensive point that may be called the key, rather than the centre of Russia. Its remote situation imparts to it something of a colonial character. The augmentation of its population does not proceed from within, but by accumulation of new arrivals.

According to the most recent statistics, the number of deaths in Petersburg exceeds that of births,* yet the total population, instead of decreasing, is largely increased every year. The centripetal force of Petersburg lies in its service. Not without reason is it styled the "City of Uniforms."† One in every five passengers in the favourite street of Petersburg (dresses of ceremony I don't reckon) is sure to be in a uniform, whilst in Moscow scarcely one uniform is to be met with in fifty passengers. If Petersburg is the metropolis of uniforms, Moscow may be called the capital of private clothes, from the dress-coat to the smock-frock. A Petersburg journal not long since thought to ridicule Moscow by saying that the majority of her new arrivals consisted of retired cornets and lieutenants going to rest under their laurels. If such a fact could be exclusively applied to Moscow, we do not see how it could be made a matter of reproach to her. Moscow is not a capital of indulgence and idleness, but is suited to a convenient and comfortable life. She likes space in every thing, beginning at the mind; lives undisguised and open-breasted; a Muscovite rarely buttons his coat across; he fears not the draught. His heart and tongue are like his dress in this. A Petersburg, on the contrary, dreads the cold, and even in summer buttons both coat and top-coat tight up to the last button. Of his heart I do not pretend to judge. This only I say, the Petersburger has more of the diplomatist about him.

How is it that every thing and every body is open-breasted at Moscow? Because retired cornets and lieutenants come there to repose beneath their laurels! How is it that every thing and every body in Petersburg is buttoned up close? Because men of diplomacy live there, men who can appreciate and fathom official mysteries; in a word, men live at Moscow, at Petersburg they serve. Therefore it is that whosoever wishes to serve, in the true sense of the word, that is, to seek rank, place, and power, goes to Petersburg. The most indefatigable labourers in this field are emigrants from the annexed territories of Russia,—Poles, Germans, men from Little Russia. Genuine Russians, especially such as are educated at Moscow, come here rather for white work than for black. They are not so much given to hard working, patience, and perseverance in their employments as their lesser brethren; but in compensation not rarely are they

* On the authority of the Medical Gazette of Petersburg, conducted by Dr. Heyne, such facts are being constantly exhibited in this city. In 1845 the births were 19,771, and the deaths 25,086.—*Author.*

† Every individual any how employed in a public establishment in Russia bears the impression of it, at the very least on his coat-buttons: such coats are called "coats of form."—*Translator.*

distinguished by their enlarged view of things, their rapidity of combination, sagacity, and aptitude, above all our race. Such are the official inhabitants of Petersburg, who constitute an important and significant part of the whole empire.

Russia, in Peter's time, having turned her eyes upon Europe came to consider it as her metropolis, herself as its province, and no where is the justice of the sentiment made so palpable as at Petersburg. Every thing there is copied from European models, in the same way that provincial society copies the fashions of the capital. Now as Petersburg is at present the first Russian city, it is quite natural that Moscow should be led to copy it, and be pattern in its turn to the provinces, so that Petersburg may be said to be the province of Europe at first hand, Moscow at second hand, and the rest of Russia at third hand. Hence the phenomena that the colossal border-town of Russia is metropolis in the matter of Europeanism, to its own Russian metropolis, just as Greece under the Roman power was the metropolis of civilisation to the eternal city herself. It is not altogether perhaps without significance that the word which represents *burgh* in our language is of the masculine gender, whilst the city of Moscow is feminine. Excepting Rome (Roma), that mother of the municipalities and of the Catholicity of the west, there is only Venice that is considered by her own people to be of the feminine gender. And not without reason do the Italians style her the beautiful bride of the Adriatic. Matuschka (Moscow) is the mother of modern, as she was the bride of ancient, Russia. A century and a half has elapsed since she formed an union with Petersburg, and the ribbon of iron in course of construction will soon bind them together in closer and firmer bonds. Yet it will be no more than a connexion between the greatest Russian village and the first Russian *burgh*.

The words of the poet which style Moscow widow—

"And before the new built city,
Ancient Moscow bends her head;
And before the young tsarina,
The widow of the imperial dead."

will have then less meaning than ever. The railway from Petersburg, together with other lines talked of, from Kolomna, Saratov, and perhaps in time from Odessa, will rather carry living sap to Moscow than carry any away. The railway instead of converting Moscow into a mere Petersburg suburb, will make it a centre of fresh vitality. Even for those remote extremities of the empire which formerly did not acknowledge her sovereignty, and even now incline but feebly towards her, Moscow will acquire a more important significance. Being constituted, through her railways, the entrepot for the produce of the middle and southern tracts, she will literally feed the far-north and the semi-foreign west of Russia. The railway will make her acquainted with the inhabitants of Archangel, of White and of Little Russia. Every cold and unfriendly feeling that they may have nourished towards her, will vanish under the influences of increased intercourse, and a better acquaintance with her great moral and political features. Yet for all this Moscow will continue as much as ever a village, as Petersburg will a town. In these two words, in fact, is comprised the radical distinction between the Slavonic and the German elements.

Of course, it is not to be supposed that these two elements of our social condition will exclude one another for ever. There is not the slightest doubt that the cities of Western Europe are tending to acquire, in course of time, a ruralised character. The multiplication of gardens, and of wide and shady walks, in place of the level fortifications of former times; an effort in many places to erect detached dwelling-houses, tenements for single families,—all exhibits a growing desire to draw town and country life together,—to cease to live in masses, in order to live in families. Neither can there be any doubt our great villages, called towns, possess more or less of the elements of the cities of

the west. Still the primitive Russian character, as well as that of the cities of Western Europe, remains, and long will remain, without undergoing any essential change. The parks, boulevards, squares, and verdant glacis of the cities of France, Germany, and England, have not driven out the confined streets, or the narrow roofs of houses six or eight stories high. Just so our Smith's Bridge—Illinka and Tverkaina—have not supplanted our vast dwellings with their large courts and wide streets.

We cannot do without space. The comforts and conveniences of Russian life will create themselves new quarters, even beyond the city's limits, the moment that the population seems to crowd her. Within the walls of Moscow there are not more than 350 or 360 thousand inhabitants; whilst her circumference is second only, and that by very little, to London, whose population numbers a million six hundred thousand. At Moscow, as in Russia herself, every thing is wide and spacious; her fields are fields indeed, and such a place as the historic Devitchie Pole‡ is not likely to be built over, though it may one day be paved. The Savoia boulevard, and some of our principal streets, occupy as much space in breadth as many of the capitals of German principalities. Look again at the houses of our nobility, and compare them with the small houses of three or five windows in front, in the west end of London. Think of our great Theatre, inferior only to those of Naples and Milan; our Assembly Room, our Exercise House, that can hold an army complete; our clubs that vie in capaciousness with those of London. People in ridicule compare Moscow to a Tartar village, or to camp, discovering in our houses (low, and broad, and separate) a resemblance to tents. Admitted; but then, are our one-storied houses, without any stairs, with spacious and convenient court-yards attached, worse than the London houses—narrow and high, like a feudal castle, whose inhabitants are always running up and down stairs? Had we to choose between the flat and the lofty, no one will deny but that it is a little more convenient to live upon the ground than in the air.

Moscow, moreover, is not in favour with bachelors; they say that here there is no refuge for them. Moscow is built for family men, and not for single ones; whilst in Petersburg the bachelor passes a life of ease. In this Moscow undoubtedly must yield the palm to Petersburg. The only single persons she contains are youths and girls, living for the most part in the bosom of their families; but in Petersburg, where every one goes into the service, there is little time left for domestic life; and, consequently, the number of bachelors greatly exceeds that of married men, or men engaged to be married. It is a well-known fact, that Moscow is the city of brides, Petersburg of bridegrooms; only the latter very often continue single all their lives, but our brides seldom wait long for husbands. Much has been said about the superiority of Petersburg comfort to that of Moscow. Undoubtedly Petersburg is more a capital in the European sense of the word than Moscow. There is first-rate Italian Opera in Petersburg, a famous French company, a German theatre, the first ballet in Europe; that thither come a much greater number of foreign artists, speculators, modistes, hairdressers, conjurers, &c. than here. Petersburg has the Hermitage, the Academy of Arts, an immense public library, some remarkable museums and rare collections; that to artists, savans, and to men of refinement generally, Petersburg offers more gratification and sustenance than Moscow. But surely these are mere accidental privileges that Moscow will sooner or later enjoy in her turn. But as far as comfort is concerned, we have a very lively sense of the agreeable in our

‡ The most thronged and busiest streets of Moscow.—*Translator.*

† A vast unoccupied space at the north-west part of Moscow, famed for its monastery of the same name.—*Translator.*

manner of life, only we comprehend comfort somewhat differently.

If we are not famous in matters of taste, we may boast of our good living, of a roominess in our whole existence, which passes without any looking behind, and without parsimony; and I do not allude only to the gentry—the enjoyments of life, where a want of them is felt, will be understood by all from the noble to the peasant. Thus as through the small number of bachelors domestic life predominates, so our pleasures wear the mark of domesticity more than of public life. Our eating-houses are not stylish—not even numerous; but what end would they serve, whilst by Russian hospitality every man may dine, not only with any of his relations, but with any of his friends? Our coffee-houses do not abound in periodicals, particularly in foreign ones; but what need of journals there, when every Moscovite, moderately rich, subscribes for them all, and willingly lends them to his friends? For a long time Moscow has been distinguished for its hotels, which are still reckoned better than those of Petersburg. This excellence cannot but proceed from the prevalence of domestic life among us. The temporary sojourners at Moscow, even though they come to repose under their laurels of corner and lieutenant, come not alone, but with their families. A family man requires roomy and convenient lodgings, which is the reason why our hotels are kept up. It is different in Petersburg, where young men come to fulfil some special duty, or functionaries from the interior come on business. People come to Moscow to stay as long as possible; to Petersburg, to get away as soon as possible: this circumstance obliges the Moscow hotel-keepers to be more attentive than those of Petersburg. This want of bachelors and men of business, and every kind of public life, makes Moscow a dull town to the visitor who happens to have neither relations nor friends there. It is a deficiency felt now more than ever; and the establishment of new clubs, such as the nobility's and foreign merchants, over and above the older English merchants and German, evidently attempt to satisfy our growing need of a public life. Such a need in our day is natural and lawful; time will assuredly bring forth other institutions for the promotion of a public spirit; but the essential characteristic of Moscow will still continue to depend upon its domestic privileges.

What good end have I proposed to myself in this account of the peculiarities of Moscow, as it is? Simply to exhibit this view, that Moscow having ceased to be Russia's head, remains her heart; being indemnified for the loss of her insignia of supremacy by the marks of nationality and independence still preserved to her, even on the point of European refinement; that though uninhibited into the secrets of government mechanism, she reveals her inward mission to be to Russia a cradle of science and enlightenment; that, in fine, she preserves her character for rural and domestic life, disregarding the elements of public town life, that cannot fail to penetrate her.

Thus do we understand Moscow life, as it now is; whether our view of it be just or not, we leave others to decide.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—Jenny Lind has repeated *Norma* twice since our last; and the musical conversations ring through society upon the different readings of the part: Grisi's indignant and despairing, and Lind's infusion of the maternal, feeling. Both have their advocates, and both are great efforts of histrionic art and powers.

Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden.—On Friday morning last, Rossini's *Stabat Mater* and *La Carità* were performed by the full chorus, with Signore Grisi, Ronconi, Alboni, Corbari, Angelini, Bellini, and Signori Tamburini, Salvi, Tagliafico, Rovere, Polonini, Lavia. After a very considerable delay, it was announced that Mario was too unwell to sing, and the "Cujus animam" was taken by Salvi;

the magnificent *Stabat* was finely performed by the band and chorus especially; Alboni and Corbari sang the "Quis est homo" admirably; and Alboni gave the beautiful "Ut portem," in the most perfect style, and gained an enthusiastic encore; Grisi too, in the "Inflammatur," was equally successful; and Tamburini reminded us of his best days in the artistic and effective way in which he sang the "Pro peccatis." The overtures to *Oberon*, *Semiramide*, and *Fidelio*, were magnificently given by the superb band, and gave the greatest satisfaction: the performance afforded altogether a most delightful treat.—Verdi's *I Due Foscari* was brought out here on Saturday last, with the following cast: Grisi as *Lucretia*, Mario as *Jacopo*, and Ronconi as *Francesco Foscari*; Tagliafico was named for *Loredano*, but the part was taken by Polonini. The opinion we offered upon the musical merits of this opera, when performed at Her Majesty's Theatre, is confirmed upon this more deliberate and perfect hearing of it; the author so constantly repeats his own music that there is much that palls the ear; yet in Mario's elegant romanza, "Ecco la mia Venezia," there is something original; and sung as it is by him, becomes most charming: the ornament which he introduces is quite in character, and impresses it much: he was very much applauded, and repeated the air. The terzetto "Nel tuo paterno amplesso," is a composition of considerable novelty, and is most effectively sung by Grisi, Mario, and Ronconi; it was most loudly encored. The duet "Speranza dolce ancora," for the tenor and soprano, is also very effective, and was exquisitely sung by Grisi and Mario. The acting of Grisi is especially fine, and Ronconi comes out with tremendous effect in the last scena, combining great dramatic power with very tasteful and musician-like singing. On Thursday the *Don Juan* was given for the benefit of F. Ellsler, who treated us to her farewell pas.

Adelphi.—On Monday, a three-act novelty, by Mr. Peake, called *Title-Deeds*, was produced here, and acted with great gusto, in the comic parts, by Paul Bedford and Wright, who have capital characters for their humours. Mr. O. Smith, as a cabman, is also fitted to perfection, both with a rude feeling nature, and also with a wife, Miss Woolgar, to match. Mrs. Yates, in the upper circle of gentility connected with the low comedy, plays with her usual grace; and the curtain fell over their united exertions amid much applause.

VARIETIES.

The British Association.—We believe we may safely anticipate that the next year's meeting will be fixed at Swansea, whose invitation was so eloquently advocated by Mr. W. Grove at Southampton (see *Literary Gazette*); and that the Marquis of Northampton will be the President. The noble Marquis certainly acted for Lord Lansdowne when he was prevented from performing the duties by a heavy domestic calamity; and it was full time that the Association should pay this homage to a nobleman who has been from the first one of its most zealous and efficient friends. As most of the eminent men who have played similar parts, V. Harcourt, Buckland, Sedgwick, Whewell, Murchison, have had this distinction conferred on them, we should like to see the compliment paid to Col. Sabine, whose great talents and services as an able and sound meteorologist have so well merited it.

Baron Aléa. von Humboldt.—The Chevalier Bunsen stated at the Oxford General Meeting on Wednesday, that this distinguished person had been pronounced "convalescent;" a piece of news which was received with much gratification by the assembly.

Family of Thomas Hood.—We rejoice to see it stated in the newspapers that Lord John Russell has granted a pension of 100*l.* to the son and daughter of the late Thomas Hood.

Mr. Gibson's new Statue of the Queen has, it is stated, been received from Rome, and sent to Buckingham Palace.

Autographs.—Messrs. Puttucks and Co.'s sale of autographs next week embraces some remarkable specimens, both as regards the matter and the writers. Among them is an interesting one of Beaumarchais, one of Anne Boleyn, Calvin, Luther, L. Caracci respecting his paintings in 1616, N. Poussin ditto, Rubens, P. Veronese, Sir F. Drake, Galileo regretting his talents, as they led to his persecution by the inquisition; a love-letter of Malherbe; L. de Medici the Magnificent; J. A. Sforza, the great constable of Naples; and many others,—altogether nearly three hundred.

The Potato-Disease.—Very striking arguments are now adduced to prove that this disease is attributable to electricity?

Hullah's New Music Hall.—Lord Morpeth, on Monday, laid the foundation stone for the new edifice, where Mr. Hullah proposes to continue his teaching of music to the masses. Mr. Hullah's pupils raised 500*l.* by subscription among themselves towards the erection of the Hall. In the evening there was a crowded musical entertainment at Freemasons' Tavern.

Mr. John Wood's picture of "The Baptism of Christ," which the *Literary Gazette* singled out as the most deserving of the prize of a thousand guineas, we last week forgot to mention, had obtained that distinction.

Robert Burns.—Mr. J. M. Scrymgeour (who from the annexed lines may be esteemed a poet as well as an artist) has painted Burns, as described in his biography, encountering a fearful storm when crossing a wild tract on horseback with a guide, and having in the midst of the tempest conceived and mentally composed the glorious ballad "Scots wha ha' wi' Wallace bled," which is about to be engraved; and from its clever treatment, and the popular range of the subject, will, we doubt not, be as great a public favourite as "The Grey Mare Meg."

"Look on that man in meditation wrapt
So deeply, that the howling of the storm,
The lightning's flash alternate, and the crash
Of thunders rolling through the tempest drear,
Cannot awake him from his reverie.
His soul heroic flies through ages past
To join the Scots 'Wha ha' wi' Wallace bled,'
When their bold leader, noble Bruce himself,
Prepared each Caledonian heart to meet
The foe in arms, and crush the tyrant's power."

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Voyage of Discovery to the Southern and Antarctic Regions by Sir J. C. Ross, 2 vols. 8vo, 36*s.*—Whewell's Elementary Treatise on Mechanics, 7th edit. 8vo, 8*s.* bds. Aristotle's Ethics, by the Rev. D. P. Chase, 8vo, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Rev. J. M. Neale's History of the Holy Eastern Church, 2 vols. 8vo, 2*s.*—Rev. H. Duke's Analysis of Butler's Analogy of Religion, 8vo, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Dr. Trail's Translation of Josephus, edited by Isaac Taylor, Vol. I. royal 8vo, 2*s.*—Hints on Preaching, being Fenelon's Dialogues, with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. A. Jenour, 12mo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Aids to Students in Conveyancing, by F. T. Sergeant, 8vo, 1*s.*—Bohn's Standard Library: Cox's House of Austria, Vol. III. post 8vo, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Jagoe's Practice of the County Courts, 3d edit. post 8vo, 1*s.*—Russell: a Tale, by G. P. R. James, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*s.* 1*1s.* 6*d.*—The Protector, a vindication, by J. H. Merle D'Aubigne, D.D., 8vo, 9*s.*—Brighthwaite's Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery, Vol. XV., 12mo, 6*s.*—Olivier's Parliamentary Register, 18mo, 2*s.*—Ecclesiastical and Civil History, by the Rev. George Townsend, 2 vols. 8vo, 3*s.*—Evangel of Love; interpreted by H. Sutton, 8vo, 2*s.*—Dialogues of Comfort against Tribulation, by Sir T. More, post 8vo, 5*s.*—Hand-Book for Oxford, 12mo, 5*s.* or, 8vo, with 40 plates, 10*s.* 6*d.*—Grantly Manor, by Lady Fullerton, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*s.* 1*1s.* 6*d.*—Chamber's Select Writings, Vol. V.: History of the Rebellion, post 8vo, 4*s.*—W. Burge's Law of Suretyship, 8vo, 18*s.*—Schneider's German and English Pocket Dictionary, 12mo, 7*s.* 6*d.*—Mathematical Physics, by J. Herschel, 2 vols. 8vo, 3*s.*—The Elements of Moral Science, by F. Wayland, D.D., 12mo, 4*s.* 6*d.*—Poems for my Children, by Mrs. Hawshaw, post 8vo, 5*s.*—Mrs. Sherwood's Fairchild Family, Vol. III. 12mo, 5*s.*—The Scriptural Principles of the Protestant Church, by the Rev. E. Hoare, 2d edit. 12mo, 3*s.*—Quadrature of the Circle proved, by H. Kearney, post 8vo, 5*s.*—Norman Bridge, by the Author of Emilia Wyndham, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*s.* 1*1s.* 6*d.*—Alison's History of Europe, Vol. VII. fcp. 8vo, 6*s.*—Rev. J. Macfarlane's Glance at the Temple and other Sermons, post 8vo, 5*s.*—J. Crease's Child of Poverty and other Poems, fcp. 8vo, 5*s.*—Paddiana; or, Sketches of Irish Life, 2 vols. post 8vo, 1*s.* 1*1s.*—Cromwell in Ireland: a historical Romance, 3 vols. post 8vo, 1*s.* 1*1s.* 6*d.*—Sir C. Scudamore on Pulmonary Consumption, 8vo, 10*s.*

EDWARD J. DENT,
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Chronometer and Watch-Maker to the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert.



COLD MEDAL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER OF MERIT,

Presented through the Minister of Public Instruction, at St. Petersburg, to EDWARD J. DENT, by command of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, as a testimony to the unequalled performance of his recently invented Patent Chronometers, during the Grand Russian Chronometrical Expedition of 1843.

The following is an Extract from a Letter from M. STRUVE, Member of the Academy, and First Astronomer of the Central Observatory, St. Petersburg, to G. B. AIRY, Esq., Astronomer Royal :—

"With respect to the quality of the Chronometers, a very considerable difference between them has been most distinctly marked; and I hasten to inform you, that among the great number of Chronometers [81] of so many distinguished Artists, THE DENTS HAVE HELD THE FIRST RANK IN A BRILLIANT MANNER. I have to request you will announce this to MR. DENT: present to him my congratulations on this result, and tell him that I shall shortly write to him to thank him most sincerely for the great assistance which he has afforded towards the success of the expedition, by sending us his admirable Chronometers."

It is necessary to state that, in the original letter, the words in small capitals were underlined with a double line, and that in Italics with a single one.

Extract from the 4to work of M. STRUVE, entitled, "Expédition Chronométrique, exécutée par l'ordre de Sa Majesté L'Empereur Nicolas 1^{er}."

"M. E. DENT, de Londres, nous a fourni les Chronomètres qui, sans contestation, ont contribué le plus efficacement à l'exactitude du résultat de notre expédition."

"Mr. E. DENT, of London, has furnished us with the Chronometers which, beyond dispute, have contributed most effectually to the exactitude of the result of our expedition."

E. J. DENT has the further satisfaction of announcing that, as an additional reward for the performance of his Patent Chronometers in 1844, H. I. M. the Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer upon E. J. DENT the appointment and title of "Chronometer Maker to H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia."

"ASHBURNHAM HOUSE,

"16th January, 1845.

"SIR,
"By an official letter dated 20 of December, 1844, Monsieur the Minister of Public Instruction has just informed me, that His Majesty the Emperor, as a recompense for the useful service you rendered the Chronometrical Expedition confided to M. de Struvé, has designed to grant you the title of "Chronometer Maker to H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia."

"It is with real pleasure that I hasten to inform you of this, and take this occasion to offer you the assurance of my entire regard.

"To Mr. DENT.

"BRUNNOW."

E. J. DENT has just received the following gratifying Testimonial of the working of his Chronometers in the Expeditions of 1845 and 1846 :—

"Ministry of War Department of the General Staff, Section 2.
"St. Petersburg, Jan. 9, 1847.—No. 140.

"SIR,

"The Director of the Chief Observatory, M. Struvé, in the Report which he presented to me of the Chronometrical Expeditions made in Russia in the years 1845 and 1846, according to the instructions of the Imperial General Staff, highly praises your disinterested co-operation in the success of these Expeditions, providing them with such excellent Chronometers, made by you.

"I regard it as a most agreeable duty to express to you, sir, my most sincere and grateful thanks for the particular care which you have taken in the co-operation of this scientific enterprise, whose success is owing to the strictness and the distinguished work of your Chronometers.

"I beg you, sir, to accept the assurance of my best respects.

(Signed) BERG,

"General Quartermaster of the Chief Staff of His Imperial Majesty, General Adjutant.

"To Mr. DENT, Artist, London."

INFIRMARY for FISTULA and OTHER DISEASES of the RECTUM, Charterhouse Square, London.

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The Committee, in gratefully acknowledging the effective exertions of the Stewards at the late Anniversary Festival, have great pleasure in announcing the following Subscriptions and Donations:—

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Jan. 1847.

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STAMMERING.—MR. HUNT, in consequence of the extension of the South-Western Railway to Wareham, now makes the following change in his arrangements:—From Easter until the 1st of July, he will reside in Regent Street, London, as usual; for the three next months, he receives pupils at Swanage, Dorset; and the remainder of the year, he will attend pupils in any part of the kingdom. A selection of Letters, Testimonials, &c. comes from different parts during the last Twenty Years, sent on application, addressed, Mr. Hunt, Swanage, Dorset.

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HIS GRACE the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, PRESIDENT of the HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, kindly directed that the HORTICULTURAL SHOWHOUSE be open to the inspection of the Visitors to the Society's Garden at the Great Exhibition on the 17th of July.—Tickets are issued to the orders of Fellows of the Society ONLY, at this Office, 5s.; or at the Garden in the afternoon of the 17th of July, at 2s. fid. each; but then, also, ONLY to GARDENS BORNES by Friends of the Society.

N.B.—No tickets will be issued in Regent Street on the day of the Exhibition.

21 Regent Street.

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Agents and Agents to the Royal Academy, No. 7 Old Jewry, beg to receive Correspondents from the Society, and to receive Correspondents from the Continent, for clearing through the Custom-House, and that they undertake the shipment of Effects to all parts of the world.

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After which will be presented a Divertissement, in which Mlle. Carlotto Grisi, Mlle. Carolina Rosati, and Mlle. Cetra will appear.

To be followed by the Grand Scene from the celebrated Opera *TORQUATO TASSO*, by Signor Coletti.

To conclude with a new Ballet Divertissement, by M. Perrot (the Music by Mr. C. Marshall), entitled *LES KLEMENS*. — The Earth (personified) by Mlle. Casan, James, Horner, Thévenot; and The Fire, Mlle. Carlotto Grisi; The Water, Mlle. Carolina Rosati; and the Air, Mlle. Cetra.

Doors open at Seven o'clock; the Opera to commence at Half-past Seven.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. —

The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public are respectfully informed that an EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY, the 27th July, 1. p.m., for the performance of the celebrated Opera *ROBERTO DI AVOLIO*. — Also, Mlle. Jenny Lind, Isabella, Madame Castellan; Roberto, Sig. Fraschini; Rambaldo, Sig. Gordon; Sacerdoti, Sig. Bouche; and Bertram, Sig. Staudigl. In the Second Act will be introduced an additional Divertissement, in which Mlle. Rosati will appear.

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The free list is suspended, by the public press excepted.

Pit tickets may be obtained as usual at the Box Office of the Theatre, price 10s. 6d. each.

Applications for boxes, pit stalls, and tickets, to be made at the Box Office, at the Theatre.

FRENCH PLAYS. — Middle. **RACHEL.**

Mr. MITCHELL has respectfully to announce that the ENGAGEMENTS ON THE NEW THEATRE, Middle, RACHEL, will be commenced on SUNDAY EVENING, July 2. The first five representations will be arranged in the following order:—Monday, July 2, *Les Horaces*; Wednesday, July 7, *Marie Stuart*; Friday, July 9, *Tancrède*; Monday, July 12, *Polymnie*; Tuesday, July 13, *La Reine de Scyros*; Wednesday, July 14, *Le Comte d'Almire*; M. Raphael Félix (brother of Mlle. Félix, and of the Théâtre Français), M. Bravanne, and M. Marin (also of the Théâtre Français), and Mlle. Rabut (late of the Théâtre Français, and now of the Théâtre Royal, Berlin), are engaged to play in the remaining representations for the present season; for the STALLS or BOXES, may be arranged at Mr. MITCHELL'S Library, 33 Old Bond Street; and the present subscribers to Boxes or Stalls, who may be desirous of continuing them during Miss Rachel's engagement, are respectfully solicited to intimate their wishes to, or before the 1st of July, after which date they will be otherwise appropriated.

St. James's Theatre, June 21.

HODGSON and ABBOTT'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE. — E. ABBOTT, the sole surviving partner of this long-celebrated Establishment, informs the public that this Beer, so strongly recommended by the Faculty, not being sold to the Trade, can only be procured at the Brewery, Bow.

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May be viewed on Saturday and Monday previous to the sale. Catalogues will be sent on application.

LITERATURE AND ART.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS OPENED their THIRTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION on MONDAY 19th April. Gallery, 53 PALL MALL, near St. James's Palace.

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5. FROM OXFORD TO ROME.
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